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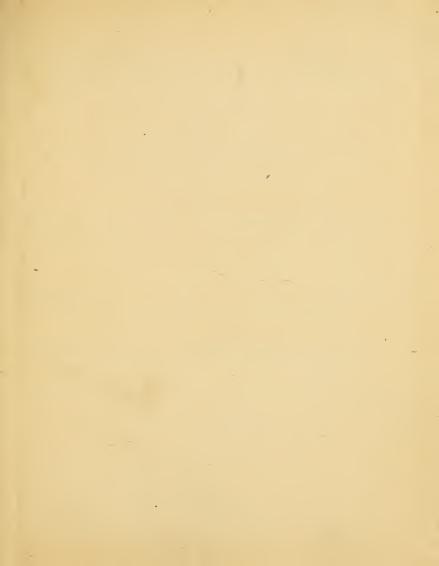
REV. LOUIS FITZ GERALD BENSON, D. D.

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FOR THE

SABBATH-SCHOOL

CONTAINING

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NEW HYMNS AND TUNES,

SUITABLE FOR

ANNIVERSARIES, AND ALL OTHER EXERCISES OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL; TOGETHER WITH A FINE SELECTION OF HYMNS FOR PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETINGS.

IN THE SEVEN CHARACTER NOTES.

WITH A CLEAR EXPLANATION OF FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL SCIENCE.

By L. W. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA:

MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE,

1102 AND 1104 SANSOM STREET.

PREFACE.

No other apology is necessary for the appearance of this work, than the increasing demand for more of our most popular music to be published in J. B. AIKIN'S SEVEN CHARACTER NOTES, which are now so deservedly popular in this and other parts of the country.

The elementary department is short; though full enough to lead to a clear understanding of first principles of the science of music, and is particularly adapted to young learners.

The ten Time Lessons in scale exercises, are unquestionably the best for the most rapid advancement of the student, in obtaining a practical knowledge of keeping time, of any set of lessons ever offered to the public.

The tunes are selected from the most eminent authors in America, and are well adapted to the sentiments of the hymns.

It will be found that "Crystal Gems," provides funy for Anniversaries, Exhibitions, and other festivals of the Sabbath-School, as well as for Prayer and Praise Meetings.

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ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

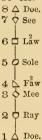
Musical sounds may be considered in reference to their Pitch, Length, and Force. And upon these are founded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force, loud or soft.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—RELATIVE PITCH.

The human voice is capable of producing seven distinct primary sounds. A repetition of the first of the series forms an octave, which lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds.

SCALE OF AN OCTAVE.



These notes, called Doe, Ray, Mee, &c., represent the eight sounds in the octave; and

the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals.

The difference of pitch between two sounds is called an *interval*. Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others; hence, we have what are properly called the greater and less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole-in-

tervals and half-intervals.

The voice, in forming the scale of an octave, naturally rises, or falls, in whole and half-steps, or whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2, and from 2 to 3, are whole-intervals; from 3 to 4 is a half-interval; from 4 to 5, and from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole-intervals; and from 7 to 8 is a half-interval; making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals in the scale of an octave. Now in addition to these sounds and intervals which the voice will naturally produce, we can, by an effort of the mind and organs of voice, sing intermediate sounds from 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7. These intermediate sounds are represented, in written music, by having a sharp (#), or a flat (\mbox{b}) , prefixed to the note in the tune, and are called accidental flats and sharps. Thus, we say a sharp fourth (#), a sharp fifth (#), a flat seventh $(\mbox{b} \circ)$, a flat third $(\mbox{b} \circ)$, &c.; or, sharp faw (#), sharp sole (#), flat see $(\mbox{b} \circ)$, flat mee $(\mbox{b} \circ)$, &c.

In singing the accidental flats and sharps, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the pronunciation of the syllable used. Thus, when

.

a sharp occurs in a tune before *Doe, Ray, Faw, &c.*, these syllables should be pronounced *Dee, Ree, Ree, &c.* When a flat occurs in a tune before *See, Mee, &c.*, these syllables should be pronounced *Say, May, &c.*

RULE.—An accidental sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval. RULE.—An accidental flat (h) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

Instrumental Sounds—Absolute Pitch.

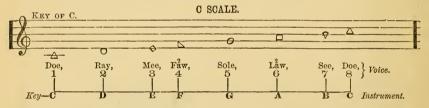
Instruments furnish sounds of absolute pitch. Instruments are put in tune by the ear, and of course, are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice.

A is the same sound on all instruments, B is the same sound, C, and so of all the other letters. Thus, by means of instruments, we have fixed and definate sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and

in every part of the world, the same.

The seven primary sounds on instruments, are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. These same seven letters are located on the five lines and four spaces on the staff; so that when we find a note on A, B, or C, or any other letter on the staff, we play the corresponding or same letter on the instrument, which gives a definate pitch, or sounds of absolute pitch, to the notes on the staff.

A staff is five lines and four spaces as follows:



In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on the instruments, and the spaces between the lines represent the whole and half-intervals.

As there are only seven primary sounds in the science of music, it requires but the

seven letters on the instrument,—which also limits seven letters on the staff.

C is called the Natural Scale on instruments from the fact that the instrument is based upon the sound called C, and requires no flats or sharps to correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice. C is applied to the key, and is therefore 1; D is 2, E is 3, F is 4, G is 5, A is 6, B is 7, and C is 8. The half-steps or half-intervals on all instruments occurs between E and F, and between B and C.

The Scale always takes its name from the letter, or sound, on which it is based.

The Key is the governing sound: it governs the pitch of all the other sounds in the scale.

Note,—This and the succeeding scales should be practised until the pupils become perfectly familiar with all the sounds, syllables, and intervals, ascending and descending, in regular succession; then by skips, as 1—3—5—8; 1—5, &c., until the pupils can give the sound of any note in the scale.

In pronouncing Faw, Law, a should have the second sound, as in far.



The notes on the staffrepresent musical sounds for both vocal and instrumental music. The letters represent the sounds on the instrument, and the spaces between the letters represent the whole and half-intervals.

The numerals 1, 2, 3, &c., represent the sounds; and the spaces between the numerals

represent the whole and half-intervals as produced by the voice.

In the Key of G, the voice and instrument ascend together to the sixth degree of the scale, when, as it will be seen at once, the intermediate sound from F to G must be played on the instrument, to conform to the natural rise of a whole interval from 6 to 7 in the voice.

A sound thus raised a half-interval on the instrument is said to be sharped,—marked thus, #, in the signature. Hence the Rule.—When G is the key, F must be played sharp to form the natural 7th of the Scale.

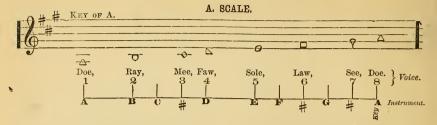
A flat 7th in the Key of G is played on F, (on the instrument,) the note representing the flat 7th in a tune, will be marked with a natural, thus, \$\sqrt{0}\$



In this scale, the sound called D on the instrument, is taken as the key. The *natural* rise and fall of the voice from 1 to 2 is a whole-step, from 2 to 3 a whole-step, from 3 to 4 a half-step, from 4 to 5 a whole-step, from 5 to 6 a whole-step, from 6 to 7 a whole-step, and from 7 to 8 a half-step.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When D is the key, F must be played sharp to form the natural 3rd of the scale; and C must be played sharp to form the natural 7th of the scale.

A flat third in the key of D is played on F, on the instrument, and a flat seventh is played on C. These notes in the tunes will be marked thus, \$0, \$0.



The 8th degree of this scale is one, or the key, to the next octave above.

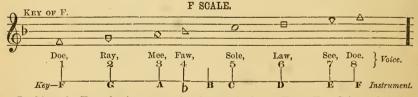
The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp to form the natural succession of intervals from the key,—or to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.

This scale of notes may be performed by assuming A flat as the key; then observe the following

RULE.—When Ab is the key, B, E, A, and D must be played flat. The tune will have four flats in the signature, that is, at the first of the tune.

Note.—Instruments are constructed upon a chromatic scale; that is, a scale rising in half intervals from the lowest sound on the instrument to the highest. The sharp of one letter is the same sound as the flat of the next letter above it, so that G# is Ab; A# is Bb; C# is Db; D# is Eb, and F# is Gb.



In this scale, F on the instrument is taken as the key. From F to G is a whole-interval,—from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore play the intermediate sound from A to B, called B flat,—marked thus, b, in the signature.

RULE.—When F is the key, B must be played flat on the instrument to form the natural 4th of the scale.

A sharp 4th (#\(\Delta\)) in the Key of F is played B natural on the instrument; and the note in the tune will be marked with a natural, thus, \(\Delta\).

Bb SCALE.



In this scale, the sound called B flat on the instrument is taken as the key.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

Instrumental.—Rule.—When B flat is the key, B and E must be played flat to form the natural intervals in the scale from the key, or to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.

Take B on the instrument as the key, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.

Eb SCALE.



In this scale, E flat on the instrument is taken as the key, it is, therefore, called the E flat scale.

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same intervals in this scale as in all the preceding scales.

Instrumental.—Rule.—When E flat is the key; B, E, and A, must be played flat. This scale of notes may be performed on the instrument by taking E as the key; then observe the following rule:-

When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.

The notes *Doe, Ray, Mee, &c.*, will occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same in the Key of E as in the Key of Eb.—The whole scale in Eb, is a half-interval lower than in E.

The preceding illustrations show the location of the scale on every letter on the staff, and it should be distinctly understood, that the Scale has a permanent location on each

letter on the staff, and cannot be transposed.

We have now given a full explanation of all the sounds and intervals in one octave. If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation, or succession of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. Consequently, as the octaves are all alike, when one octave is understood all is understood in respect to pitch, or high and low sounds, in vocal music.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their rela-

tion to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever

pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See,) which represent *pitch*, also represent *length*, by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c., as follows:—

Whole-note. Half-note. Quarter-note. Eighth-note. Sixteenth-note. Thirty-second-note.

These notes represent six varieties of length, each note having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length. On the half-note, the sound must be continued half as long as the whole-note; on the quarter-note, the sound must be continued quarter as long as the whole-note, &c., each note claiming its relative length in comparison with the others,—so that the whole-note represents the longest sound, and the thirty-second-note the shortest.

A dot (•) adds to a note one-half its length.

Thus, a dotted half-note ho is equal to three quarters ho or ho or ho A dotted quarter ho is equal to three eighths ho or ho

There are six different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the six different kinds of notes, as follows:—

Whole-rest. Half-rest. Quarter-rest. Eighth-rest. Sixteenth-rest. Thirty-second-rest.

A dot (•) adds to a rest one-half its length.

A pause (a) is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

Staccato.—When a note, or several notes, are to be sung in a short, pointed, and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used. Dots (...) over or under the notes, signify semi-staccato.

Slur.—When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under the notes, or the stems of the notes are connected.

Triplet.—When three notes are to be sung in the time of two of the same value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.

Repeat.—A dotted line across the staff indicates a repetition.

A Double bar () shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.

Pause. Staccato. Slur. Stems connected. Triplet. Repeat. Double bar. Close of a tune.

Measures.—Tunes are divided, by the single bar, into equal portions, called measures.

Bar.	Bar.	Ba	ar.	Bar.
	sure.	Measure.	Measure.	

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, (in the same tune) whatever may be the number of the notes in the measure. To regulate the time, and to preserve an equal movement in the performance of a piece of music, certain regular motions of the hand are made; this is called beating time, or keeping time.

Two over two \(\frac{2}{2} \) has two beats to the measure, the first \(\down \), the second \(up \), with one half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called \(Double-time \), or \(Two-two \) time. Accented on the first part of the measure.

Three over two $\frac{3}{2}$ has three beats to the measure, the first down, the second left, the third up, with one half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Triple-time, or Three-two time. Accented on the first part of the measure.

Four over four $\frac{4}{4}$ has four beats to the measure, the first down, second left, (horizontally to the breast,) third right, (horizontally from the breast,) fourth up, with one quarter-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Quadruple time, or Four-four time. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

Two over four $\frac{2}{4}$ has two beats to the measure, the first *down*, the second *up*, with one quarter-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called *Double-time*, or *Two-four time*, (second variety.) Accented on the first, part of the measure.

Three over four $\frac{3}{4}$ has three beats to the measure, the first beat down, second left, third up, with one quarter-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Triple-time, or Three-two time. (second variety.)

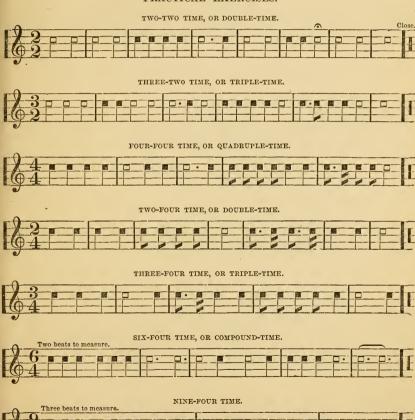
Six over four $\frac{6}{4}$ has two beats to the measure, the first down, the second up, with a dotted half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Compound-time, or Six-four time. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

Nine over four $\frac{9}{4}$ has three beats to the measure, the first down, second left, third up, with three quarter notes, or their value, to each beat, and is called Nine-four time, or Compound Triple-time. Accented on the 1st, 4th, and 7th, parts of the measure.

Rule.—

Accent is a certain stress or force of voice upon what are termed the accented parts of the measure, and is as important in singing as in speaking. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and is properly adapted to the music, the accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, that of the former must be attended to, and the musical accent be made to conform to the poetry.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

STACCATO.



A Slur is also used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable of the poetry. The slur is also used to denote the legato style.

LEGATO.-In a close, smooth, connected style.



NOTES OF SYNCOPATION.

When an unaccented note is connected with the following accented note, it is said to be syncopated. Two notes tied together with a slur, represent one sound.





THIRD DEPARTMENT.—Force of Sounds.

MUSICAL sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without affecting their pitch or length.

Medium.—A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice, or of an instrument, is a medium sound, and is marked m.

Piano.—A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a *soft* tone; it is called *piano*, and is marked p.

Pianissimo.—A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is marked pp.

Forte—A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked f.

Fortissimo.—A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked ff.

Accent.—General Rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must be accented.

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d. In triple-time, when the measure is filled with two quarter-notes, and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

In quadruple-time, the first and third parts of the measure are accented. In compound-time, the first and fourth notes in the measure are accented.

Organ tone.—A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree

Increasing sound.—A sound commencing soft and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked Cres., or —; also called Crescendo.

Swell.—A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus ———.

Pressure tone.—A very sudden swell is marked thus ...

Explosive tone.—When a sound is to be struck with great force, and instantly diminished, it is marked thus > or <>.



The Relative Value of the Six different kinds of Notes.

The Whole note is equal to

0								
Two Halves,								
Four Quarters,								
	0		9					
Eight Eighths,								
	0 0	0 0	6 6					
	107 107							
	ECONOMIC PROPERTY.	100 CO	E-Control of the Control of the Cont					
Sixteen Sixteenths, or								

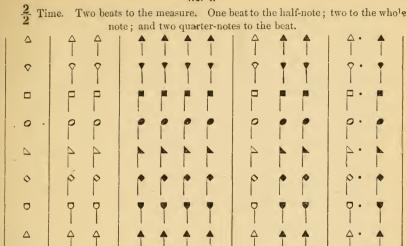


Thirty-two Thirty-seconds.

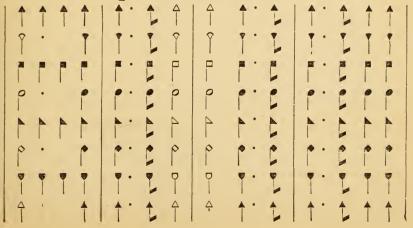


TIME LESSONS IN SCALE EXERCISES.

The following Ten lessons, in Scale Exercises, will be found to be the best that have ever been written for the rapid advancement of the Student in obtaining a practical knowledge of keeping Time. These lessons should be practised thoroughly, ascending and descending the octave; at the same time giving one beat (a motion of the right hand,) to the note claiming a beat, or its value, in all the different kinds of time. Then by skips, A, O, A, &c.



No. 2. $\frac{2}{2}$ Time. Two beats to the measure.

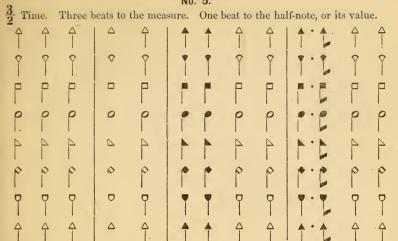


	Time. Two beats	to the measure	
	inne. I wo beats	to the measure.	
			1 1 11
LLLL II			IPLL
		PPP	
11 1111			1111
cece or	cer rr	000	PPCC
			1 1 11

No. 4.

 $\frac{2}{2}$ Time. Two beats to the measure. A square block on the line is a Half rest. It has one beat in silence.

1 1 1 1 1				
1111			9 9	
	P .=.	P		2 2
122 9	PP	PP	PP	PP
11 111	<u> </u>	^		
722 8	pp	pp	pp	00
			-	
1 1 1 1 1		7 7		7 7

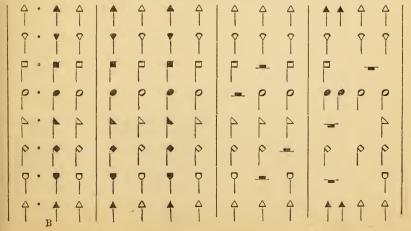


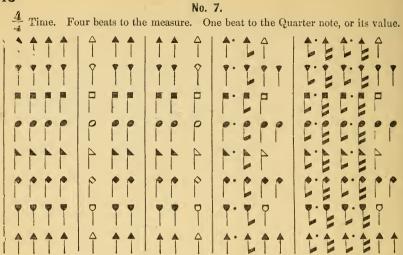
No. 6.

No. 6.

Time. Three beats to the measure. A square block on the line is a Half rest.

A square block under the line is a whole rest.



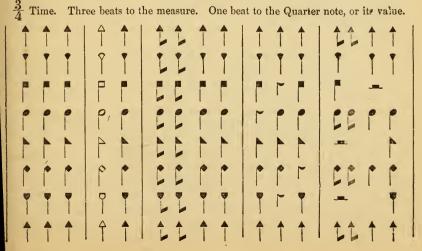


No. 8. Time. Four beats to the measure.

No. 9.

No. 9. $\frac{2}{4}$ Time. Two beats to the measure. One beat to the	Quarter note or its value
	A 1 A. A 1 A A A I
11 11 11 11 11 11	7 1 7 7 7 7
111166 66 1 66	
I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4.4

No. 10.



Doe 1 C	# <u>A</u> Dee #1 #c	Ray 2 D	#0 Ree #2 #D	Mee 3 E	Faw 4	Fee #4 #F	Sole 5	#0 See #5 #0	Law 6 A	Lee #6 #A	See 7 B	Doe 8 C
	-0-	₽۵-		bo	-0-	-bo-						
								-0-	-DO-	0	po	
Doe	See	Say	Law	Lay	Sole	Say	Faw	Mee	May	Ray	Raw	Doe
8	7	5 7	6	56	5	5 5	4	3	53	2	5 2	1
C	В	В	A	ĎΑ	G.	p _d	F	E	PE.	D	DD	C

The singer, and performer on the instrument, should practise this scale together. It must be remembered that the letters are the names of the instrumental sounds, and represent sounds of absolute pitch, while the numerals and syllables represent the tones of the voice of relative pitch. It will be seen here that the notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a # is used, and the sound is called sharp

1, or $(\#\triangle, \hat{)}$ sharp 4, or $(\#\triangle, \hat{)}$ &c.

If it is prosposed to depress the upper sound, a b (the sign of depression) is used, and the sound is called flat 3, or $(b\circ)$, flat 7, or $(b\circ)$ &c.

There is also another character used in written music called the Natural, thus (4,)

which cancels or annuls the effect of either the sharp or the flat on the instrument.

When a natural occurs as an accidental, to restore sounds that have been *flatted in the signature*, it must be sung the same as in the case of a sharp.

When a natural occurs as an accidental, to restore sounds that have been sharped in

the signature, it must be sung the same as that of a flat.

When sharp one, sharp two, sharp four, sharp five, sharp six; or flat seven, flat six, flat five, flat three, or flat two occur in a composition, (that is, in a tune,) the sharp # or flat (b) is prefixed to the note which the composer wishes sharp or flat, and in this respect they are termed Accidental flats and sharps.

The rule is, a sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-step, or half-interval, and a

flat (b) depresses or lowers the pitch of a note a half-step, or half-interval.

An accidental sharp (#) or flat (b) affects not only the one note before which it is placed, but also the following notes on the same letter or degree of the staff in the same measure.

When a natural occurs with a sharped note preceding it in the same measure, or a flatted note preceding it, the natural takes away the effect of the sharp or the flat, and the note must be sung or played natural.

Music is written upon two, three, or four staffs, joined together by a brace, thus:

This character is called the Treble, or G cleff, and shows the location of the seven letters on the lines and spaces of the Treble, Alto, and Tenor staffs.

This character is called the Base, or F cleff, and shows the location of the the lines and spaces of the Base staff, as follows.

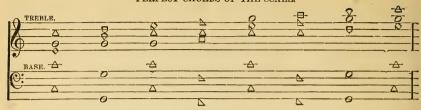


The following are the Signatures to the different Keys in common use.



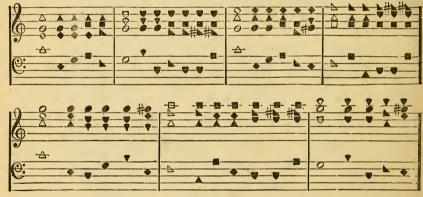
One sharp (#) is the key of G; two sharps, D; three sharps, A; four sharps, E. One (b) is the key of F; two flats, E_b ; three flats, E_b ; four flats, A_b ; no flats and sharps and the key is C.

PERFECT CHORDS OF THE SCALE.



First practise, and commit to memory, the chords of the scale. Play the three notes on the treble staff with the right hand (highest notes with the little finger) and the two notes on the base staff with the left hand, in octaves. After the chords of the scale are thoroughly committed to memory, commence with the plainest tunes in this book. Read only the treble notes, and play them with the chord notes on the treble and base staffs, as in the above scale. Continue to practise in this way until—keeping your eyes on the notes and not watching your fingers—you can play any plain tune in the book. When this is accomplished, commit to memory the following chords of the treble and base, and read and play the treble notes and base notes as they are written in the tunes.

FULL CHORDS ON THE TREBLE AND BASE.

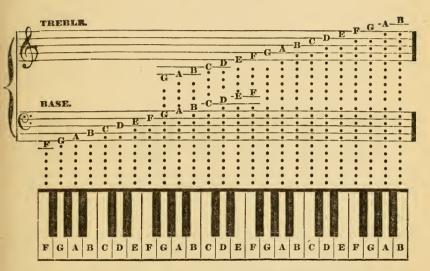


Some of the Chords and Combinations which produce the Plaintive strains of music.



BANK OF KEYS FOR THE ORGAN,

WITH THE CORRESPONDING LETTERS ON THE STAFFS.

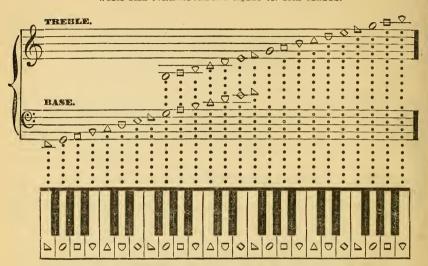


It will be seen by this representation of the Bank of Keys that every succession of eight sounds—as from C to C inclusively—is an octave; each octave is exactly the same in respect to the names of the keys. This may be rendered striking, even at first sight, by observing that C is always on the left of two black keys; and F is always on the left of three black keys.

The short, or black keys, serve for the sharps and flats. The black key between C and D is C# or Db; the black key between D and E is D# or Eb; the black key between F and G is F# or Gb; the black key between G and A is G# or Ab; and the black key between A and B is A# or Bb. Thus the sharp of one letter is always the flat of the next letter above it.

BANK OF KEYS FOR THE ORGAN,

WITH THE CORRESPONDING NOTES ON THE STAFFS.



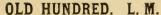
It will be seen by this representation of the Bank of Keys that every succession of eight sounds—as from \triangle to \triangle inclusively—is an octave; each octave is exactly the same in respect to the names of the keys. This may be rendered striking, even at first sight, by observing that \triangle is always on the left of two black keys; and \triangle is always on the left of three black keys. The short, or black keys, serve for the sharps and flats. The black key between \triangle and \bigcirc is $\triangle \#$ or $\bigcirc P$; the black key between \square and \bigcirc is $\triangle \#$ or $\square P$; the black key between \square and \square is $\square \#$ or $\square P$; and the black key between \square and \square is $\square \#$ or $\square P$; Thus the sharp of one note is always the flat of the next note above it.

REMARES.—In learning to play on the instrument by the syllables, (Doe, Ray, Mee, &c.) which the student can do by having an instrument with Transposing Bank of Keys, he will learn to sing and play at the same time. It must be remembered when a natural (f) is prefixed to a note in a tune which has SHARPS for the signature, the note must be sung and played a half-interval lower—the same as when an accidental flat occurs in the same key, or same tune. And when a natural is prefixed to a note in a tune with FLATS for the signature, the note must be sung and played a half-interval higher—the same as when an accidental sharp occurs in the same tune.

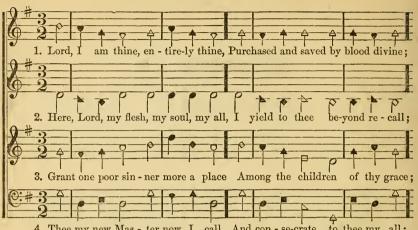
When a natural occurs with a sharped note preceding it in the same measure, or a flatted note preceding it in the same measure, the natural takes away the effect of the sharp or flat, and the note must be sung and

played natural.

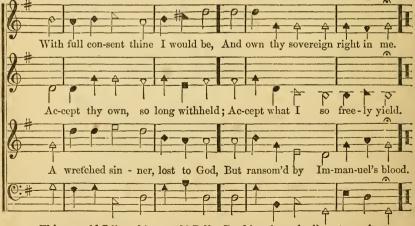
In playing by the syllables, the Bank of Keys must be transposed into the key in which the tune is written, which can be done by means of the little knob in front of the Bank of Keys. Any tune can be played higher or lower than the key in which it is written, by transposing the Bank of Keys, instead of transposing the tune, while the notes may be played as they are written.





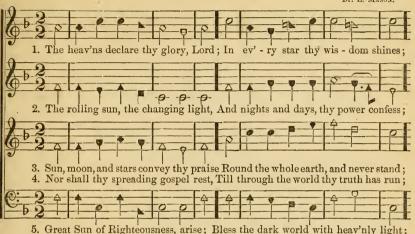


4. Thee my new Mas - ter now I call, And con - se-crate to thee my all;
5. Do thou as - sist a fee - ble worm The great en-gage - ment to per-form:

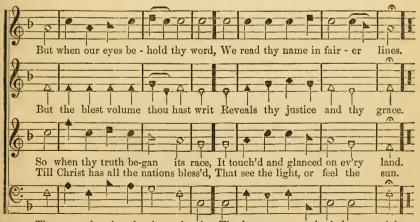


Thine would I live, thine would I die, Be thine through all e - ter - ni - ty. Thy grace can full as - sist-ance lend, And on that grace I dare de-pend.

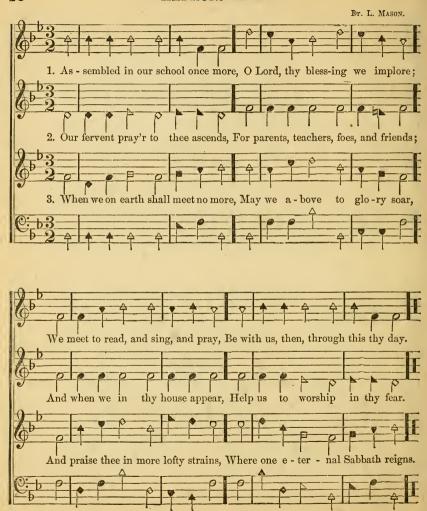


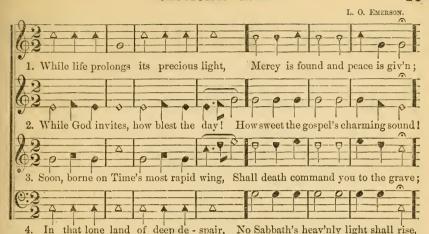


5. Great Sun of Righteousness, arise; Bless the dark world with heav'nly light;6. Thy noblest wonders here we view, In souls renew'd, and sins for - giv'n;

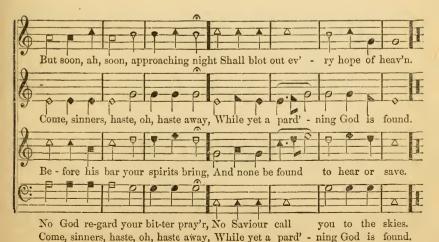


Thy gos-pel makes the sim - ple wise, Thy laws are pure, thy judgments right. Lord, cleanse my sins, my soul renew And make thy word my guide to heav'n.



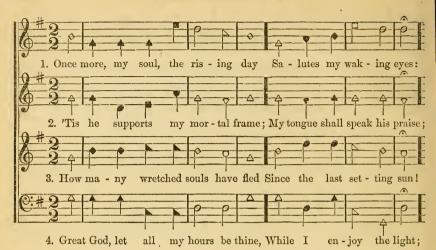


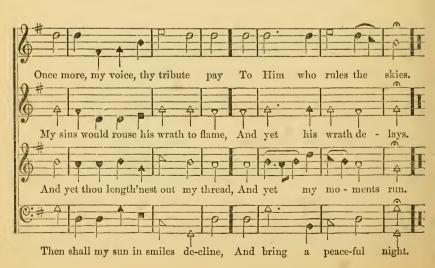
5. Now God in - vites; how blest the day! How sweet the gospel's charming sound!

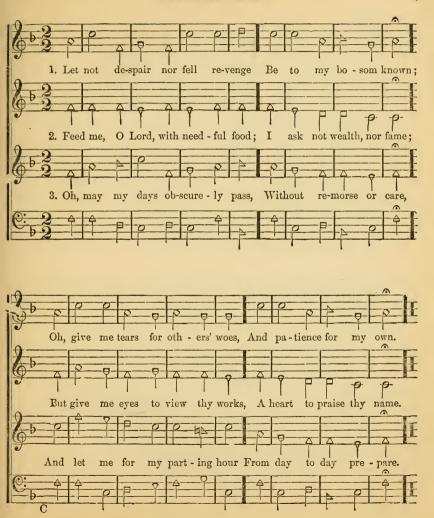


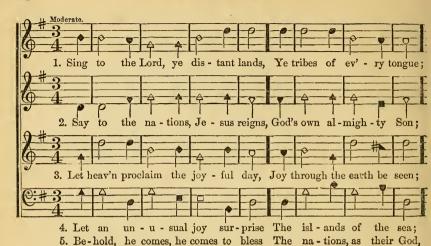


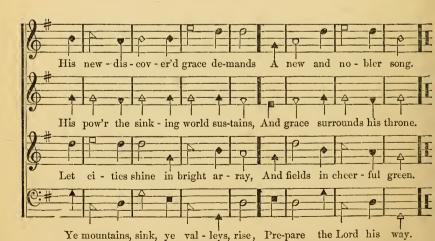




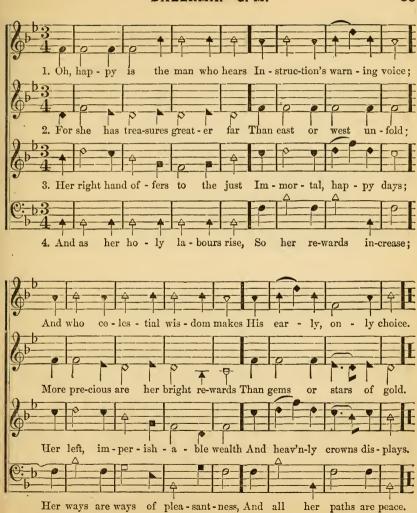


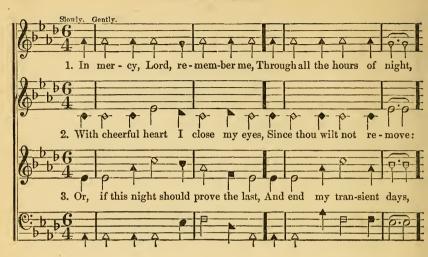


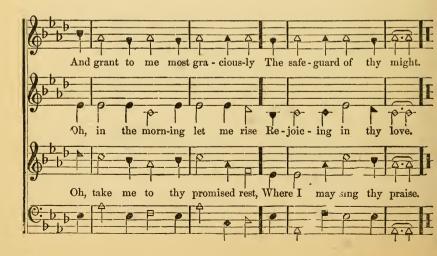


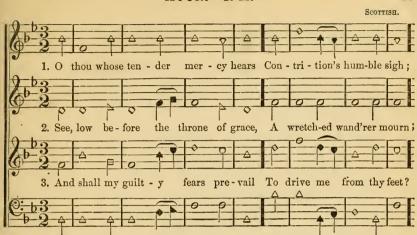


To show the world his right-eous-ness, And send his truth a - broad.

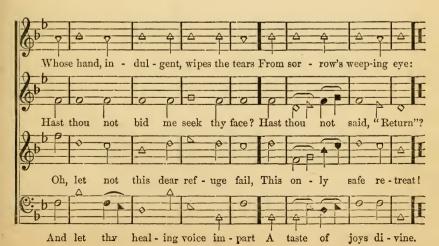


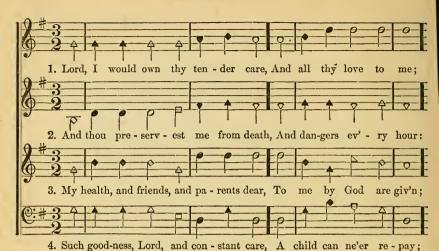






4. Oh, shine on this be - night - ed heart, With beams of mer - cy shine!



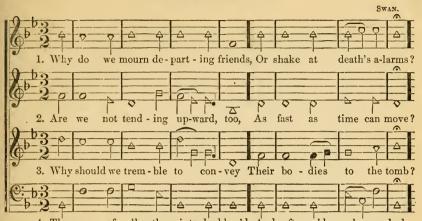


The food I eat, the clothes I wear, Are all be-stow'd by thee.

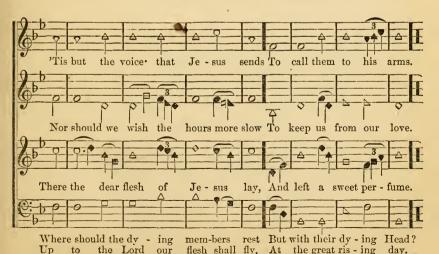
I can - not draw an - oth - er breath, Un - less thou give the power.

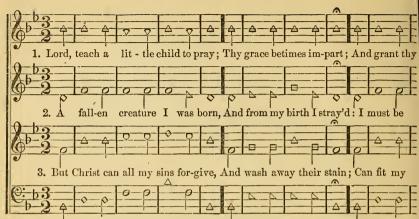
I have not a - ny bless-ings here But what are sent from heav'n.

But may it be my dai - ly pray'r To love thee and o - bey.

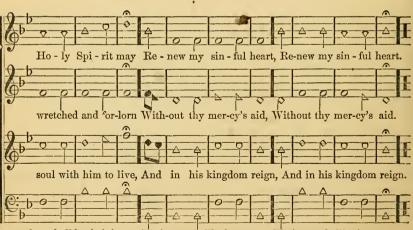


4. The graves of all the saints he bless'd, And soft - en'd ev' - ry bed:
5. Thence he a - rose, as - cend - ed high, And show'd our feet the way:





4. To him let lit - tle children come, For he hath said they may; His bosom 5. For all who ear - ly seek his face Shall sure-ly taste his love; Je - sus shall

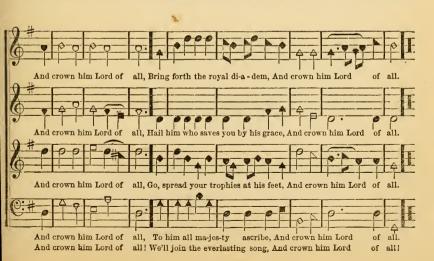


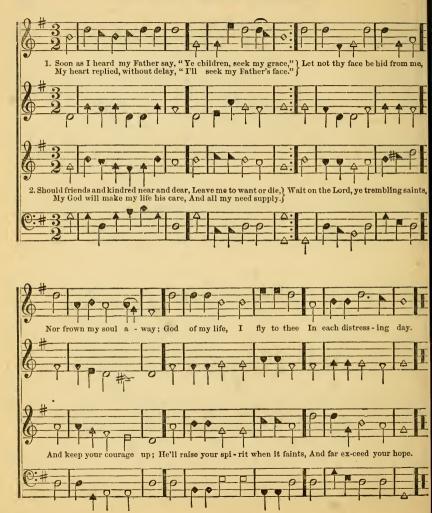
then shall be their home, Their tears he'll wipe a-way, Their tears he'll wipe away, guide them by his grace To dwell with him a-bove, To dwell with him a-bove.

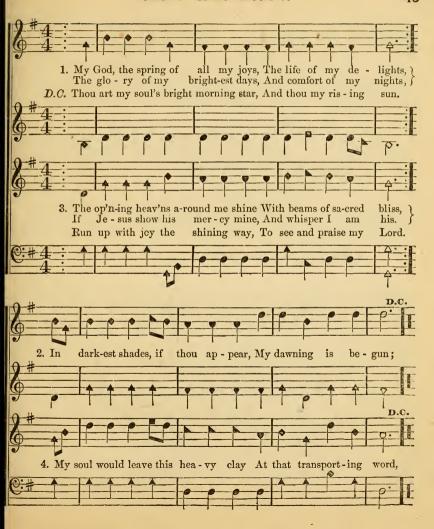
GLIVER HOLDEN.

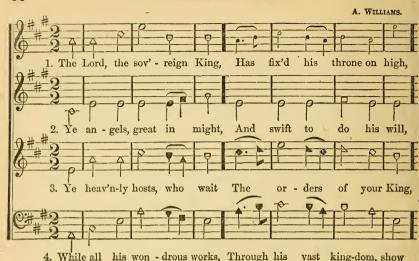


4. Let ev'-ry kindred, ev'-ry tribe, On this terrestrial ball, To him all ma-jes - ty as - cribe, 5. Oh that with yonder sacred throng We at his feet may fall; We'll join the ev-er-last - ing song,









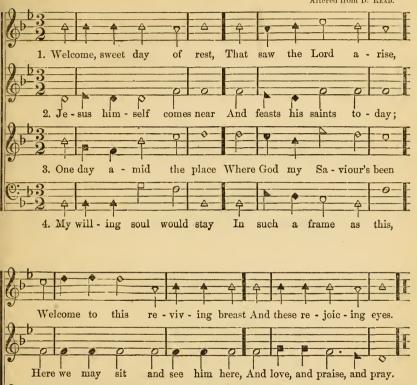
O'er all the heav'n-ly world he rules, And all be - neath the sky.

Bless ye the Lord, whose voice ye hear, Whose pleasure ye ful-fil.

Who guard his churches when they pray, Oh, join the praise we sing!

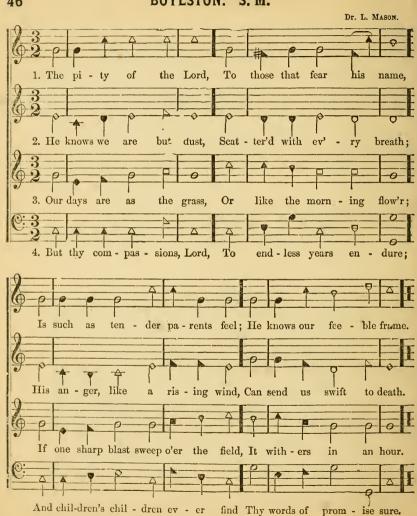
Their Ma-ker's glo - ry, thou, my soul, Shalt sing his

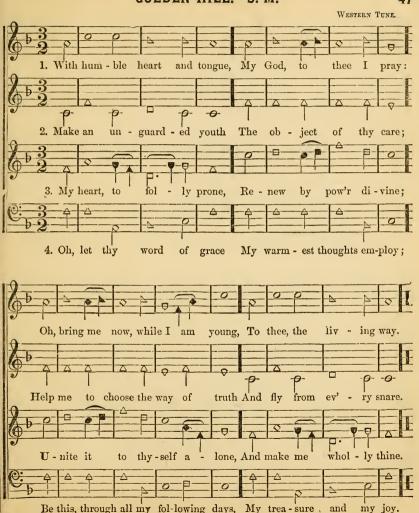




Is sweet - er than ten thousand days Of plea-sure and of sin.

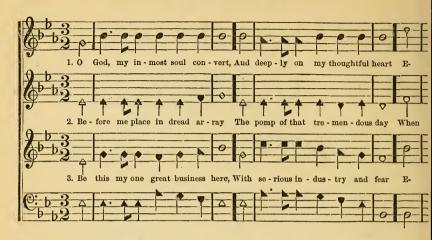
Till call'd to rise and soar a - way To ev - er - last - ing bliss.

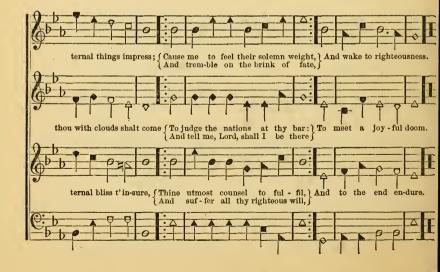


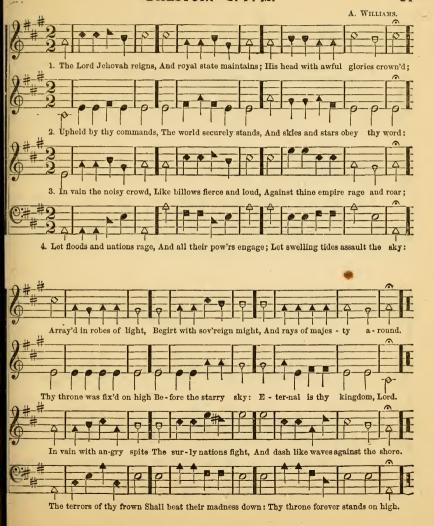




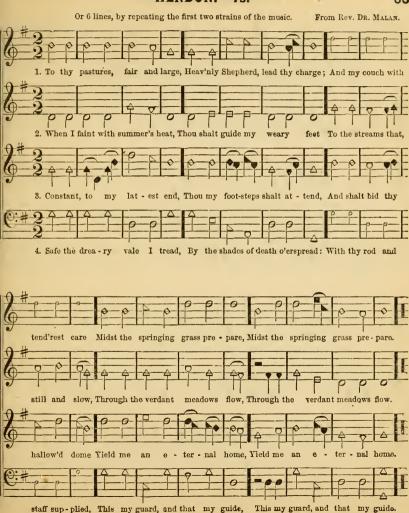


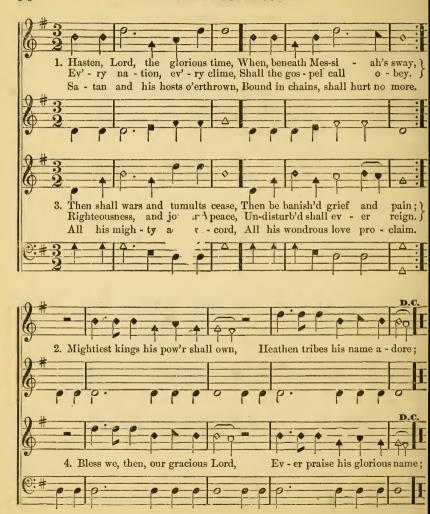


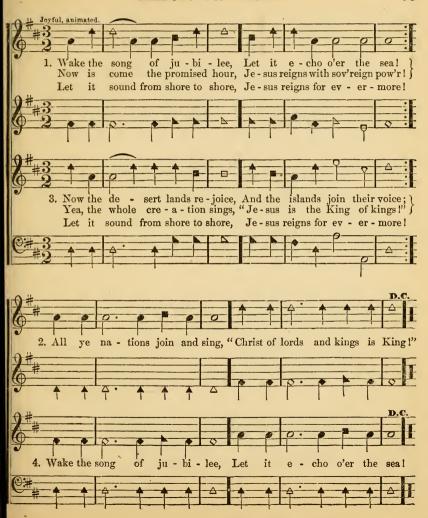




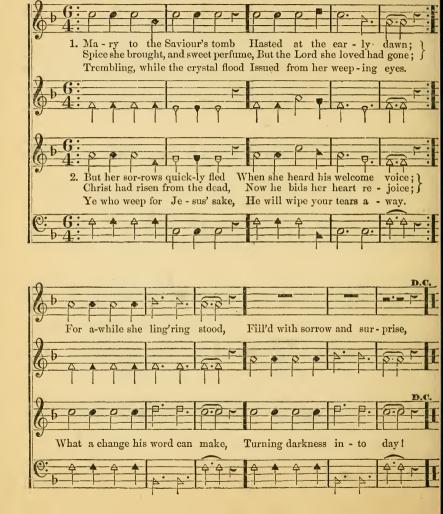


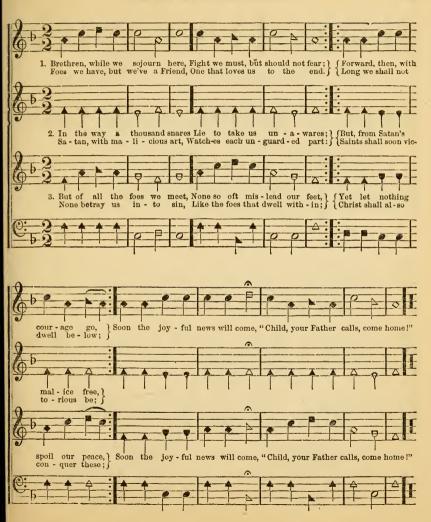














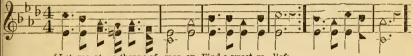


3 See heathen nations cending
Before the God we love,
And thousand hearts ascending
In gratitude above;
While sinners, now confessing,
The gospel call obey,
And seek the Saviour's blessing,
A nation in a day.

4 Blest river of salvation,
Pursue thy onward way;
Flow thou to ev'ry nation,
Nor In thy richness stay:
Stay not till all the lowly
Triumphant reach their home;
Stay not till all the holy
Proclaim, The Lord is come.



1. { Pass me not, O gen-tle Sa-viour, Hear my humble cry; While on others thou art call -ing,................................ Do not pass me by. }







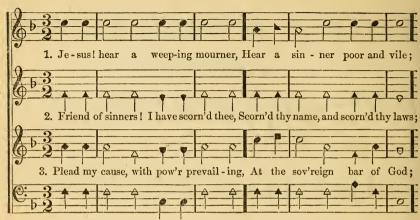
Saviour, Saviour, hear my humble cry, While on others thou art calling, Do not pass me by.



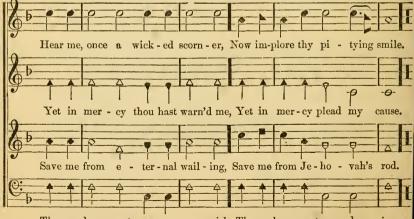
Saviour, Saviour, hear my humble cry, While on others thou art calling, Do not pass me by.



- 3 Trusting only in thy merit,
 Would I seek thy face;
 Heal my wounded, broken spirit,
 Save me by thy grace.
 Saviour, Saviour, &c.
- 4 Thou the spring of all my comfort,
 More than life to me;
 Whom have I on earth beside thee;
 Whom in heav'n but thee!
 Saviour, Saviour, &c.



4. Lord of pi - ty! see me lan-guish At thy feet, and bid me live:

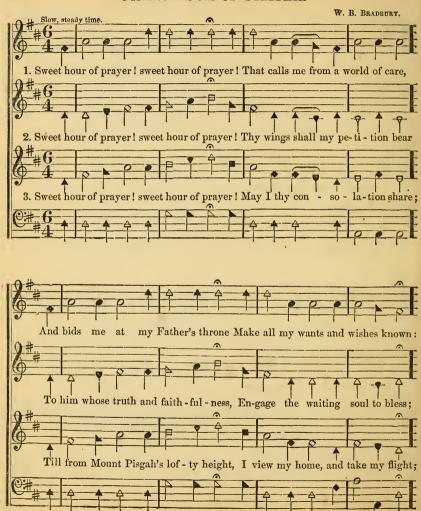


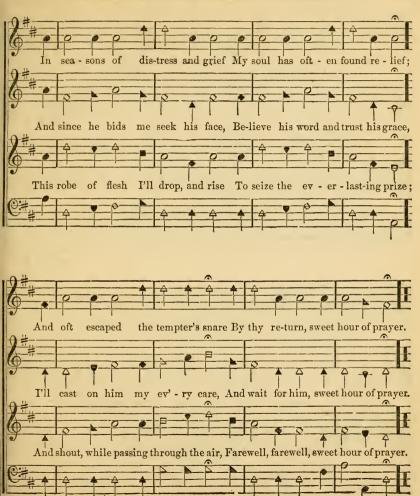
Thou a - lone canst ease my an - guish, Thou a-lone canst par - don give

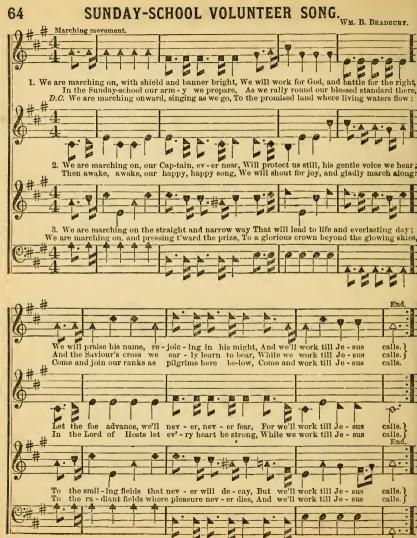
NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.



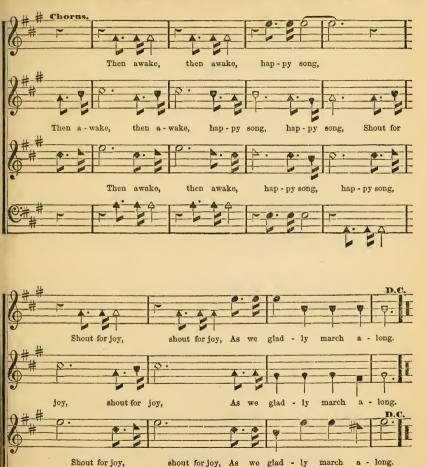
SWEET HOUR OF PRAYER.





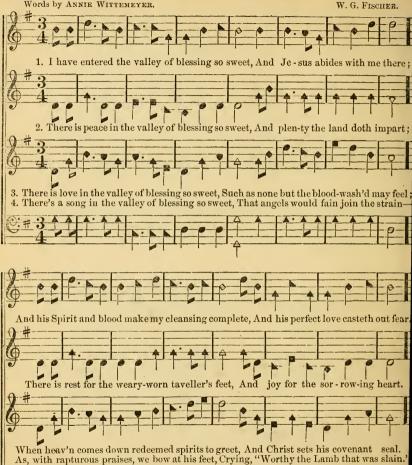


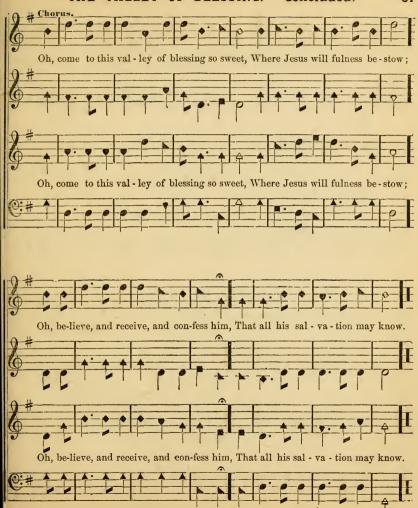
SUNDAY-SCHOOL VOLUNTEER SONG. Concluded. 65

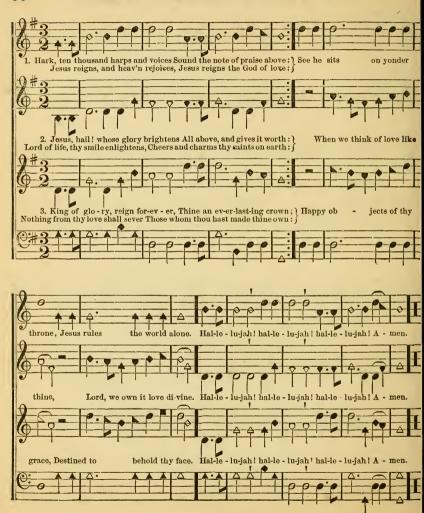


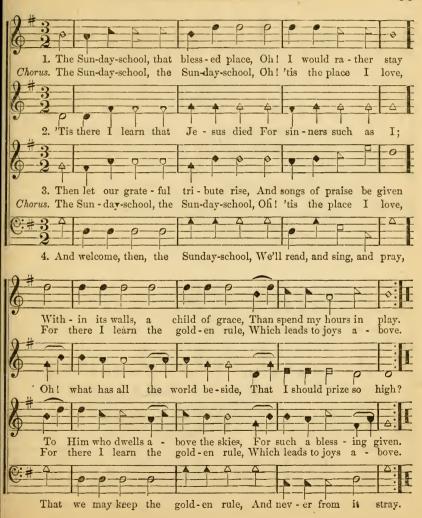
E

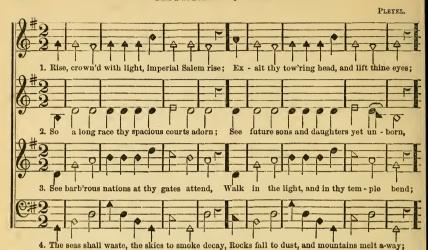
Words by ANNIE WITTEMEYER.

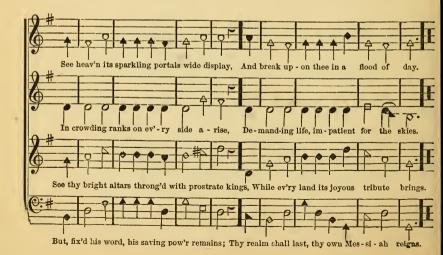








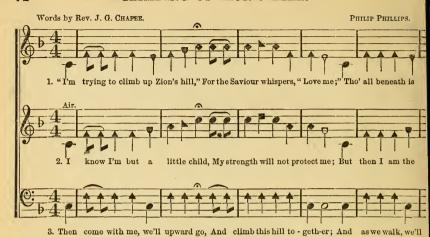


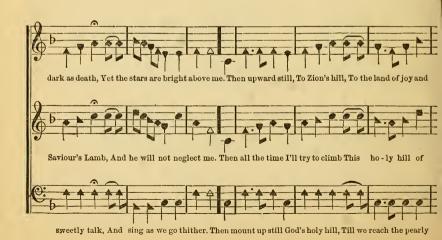


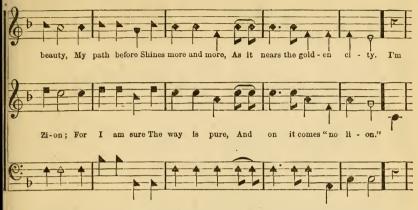


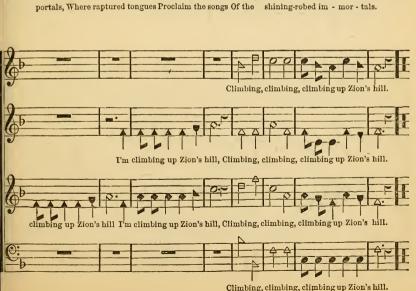
them on that shore, Where death and part-ing are

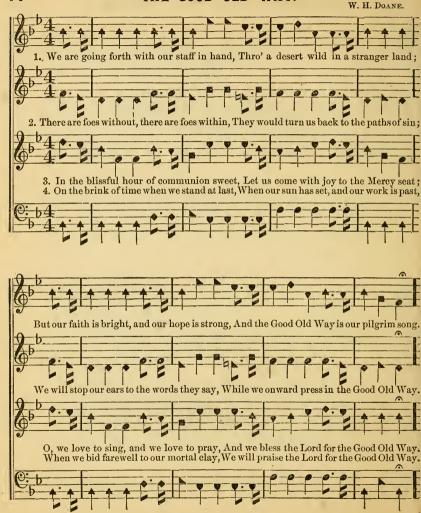
Oh, come, and join

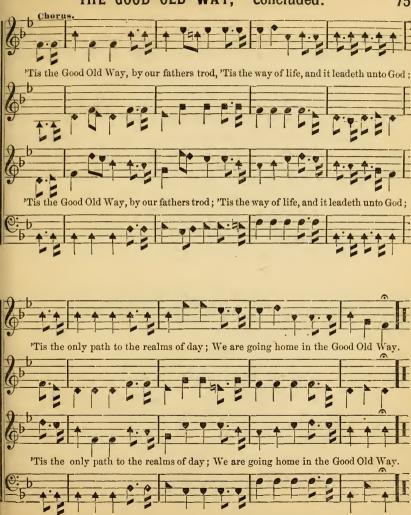


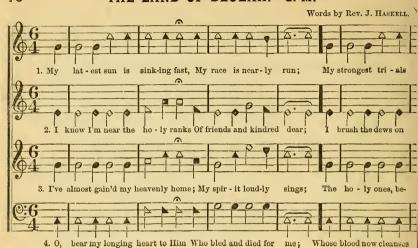


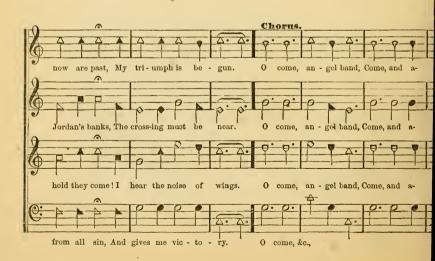


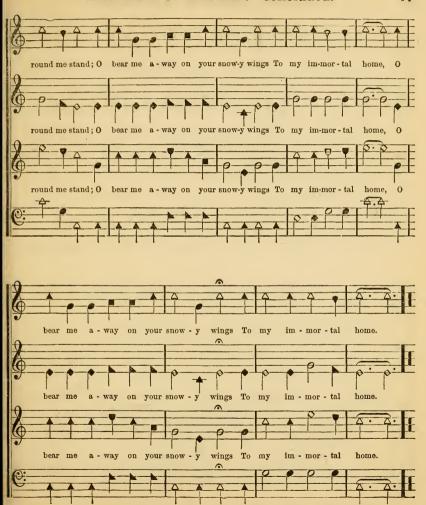


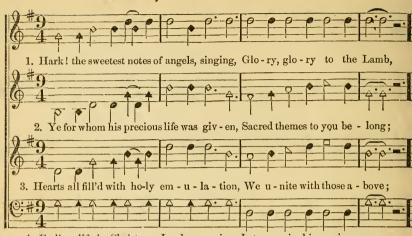




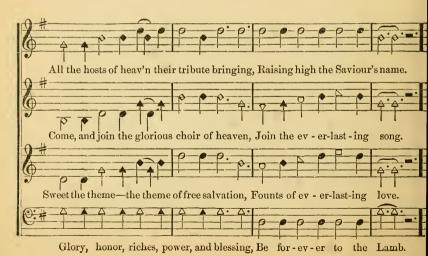


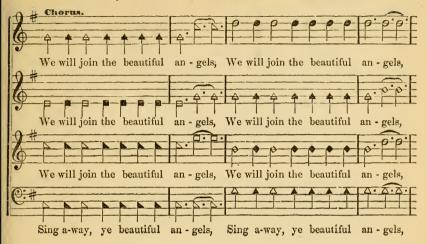


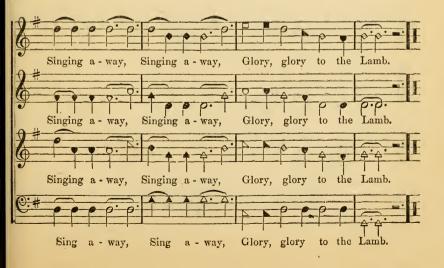


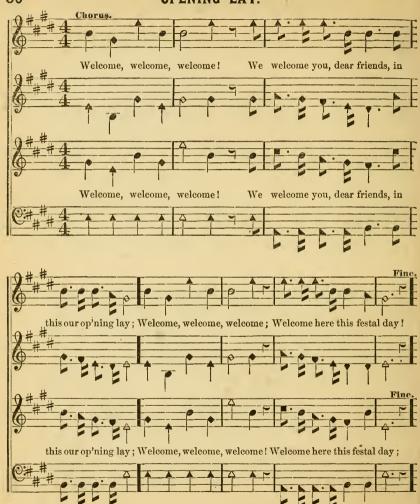


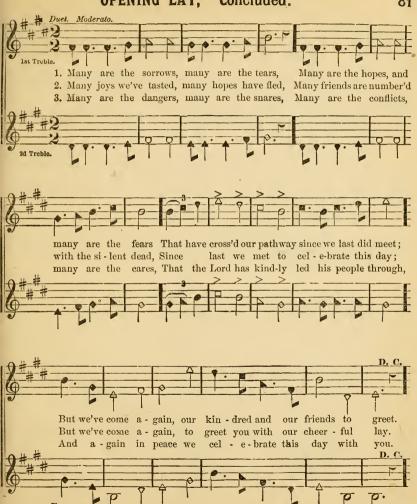
4. Endless life in Christ our Lord possessing, Let us praise his precious name;



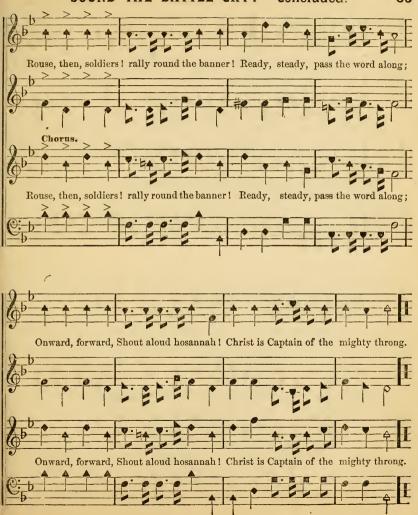


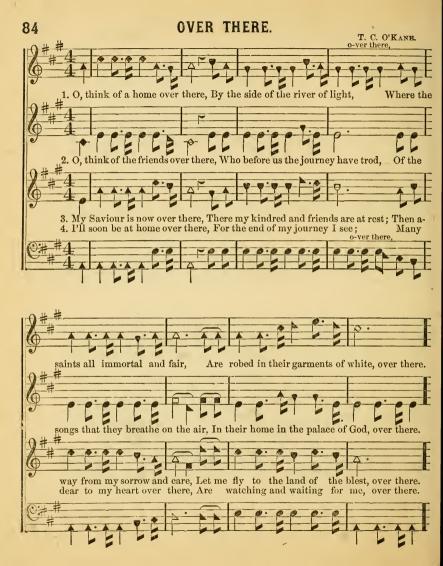




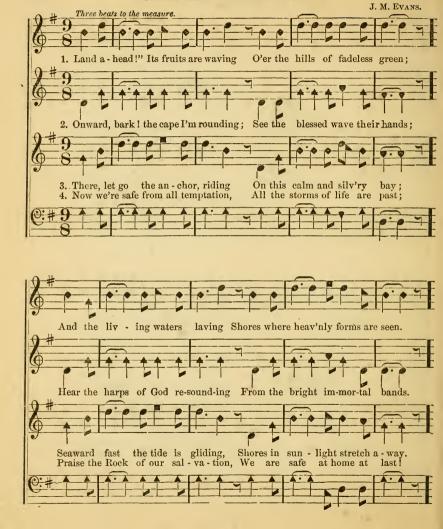


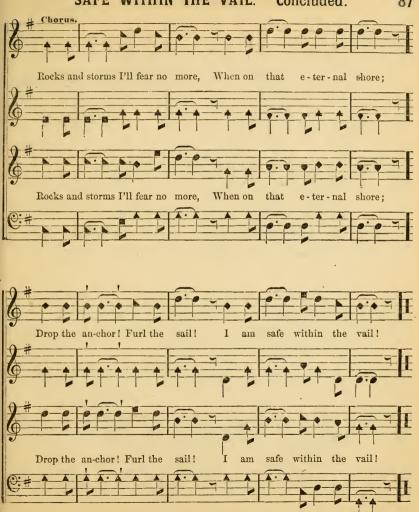
82 Words and Music by WM. F. SHERWIN. March time. 1. Sound the battle cry! See! the foe is nigh; Raise the standard high For the Lord; 2. Strong to meet the foe, Marching on we go, While our cause we know Must prevail; 3. Oh! thou God of all, Hear us when we call; Help us one and all By thy grace; Gird your armor on, Stand firm every one; Rest your cause upon his ho-ly word. Shield and banner bright, Gleaming in the light; Battling for the right We ne'er can fail. When the battle's done, And the vict'ry won, May we wear the crown Before thy face

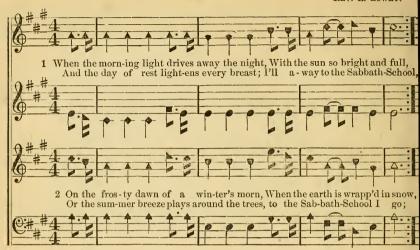


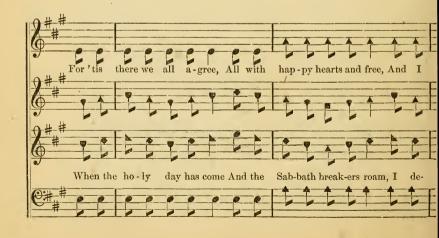




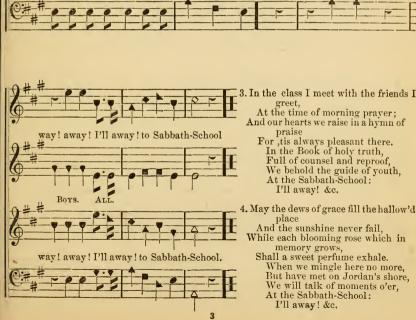




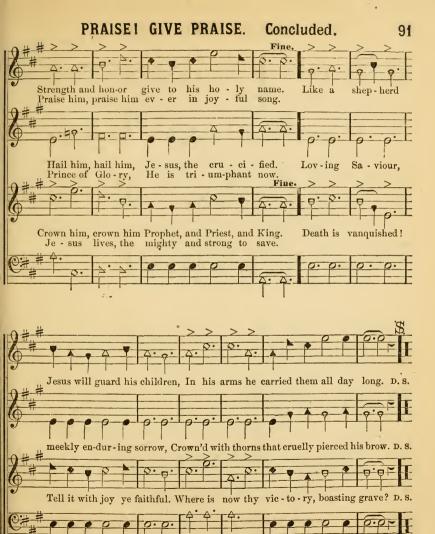


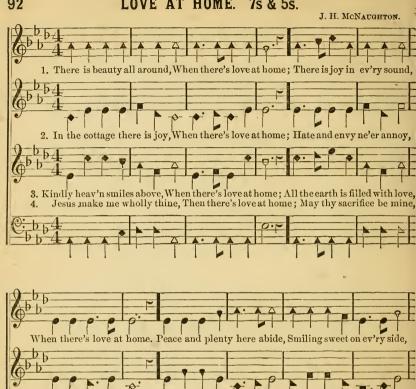


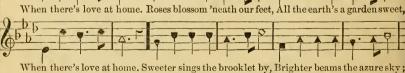










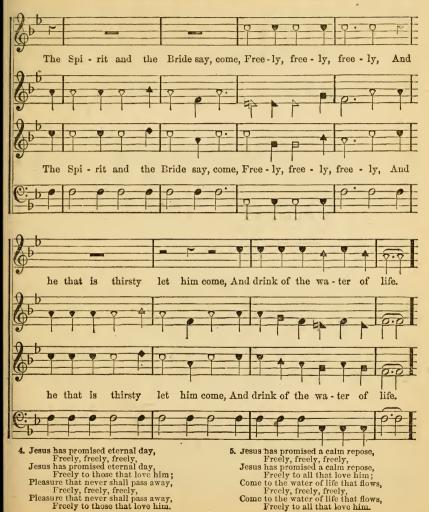


Then there's love at home. Safely from all harm I'll rest, With no sinful care distress'd,



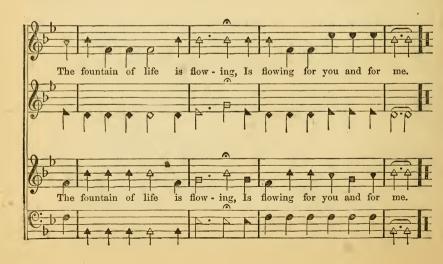






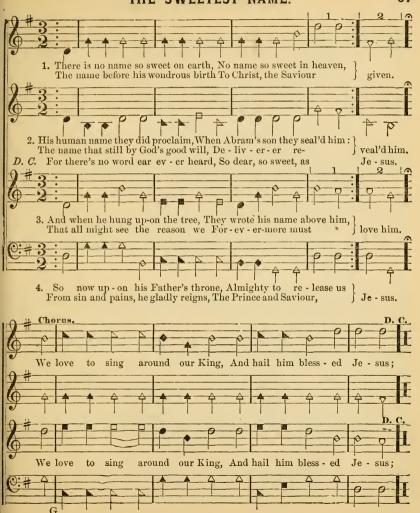
Freely, freely, freely, Pleasure that never shall pass away, Freely to those that love him.



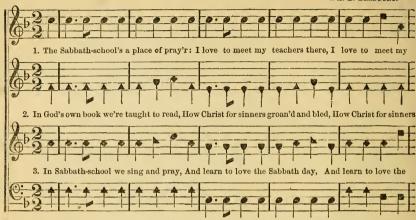




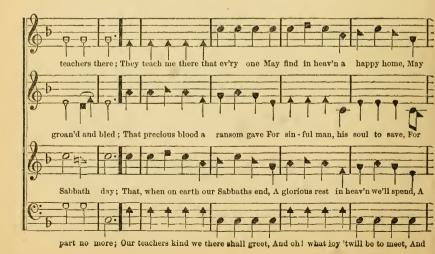
THE SWEETEST NAME.

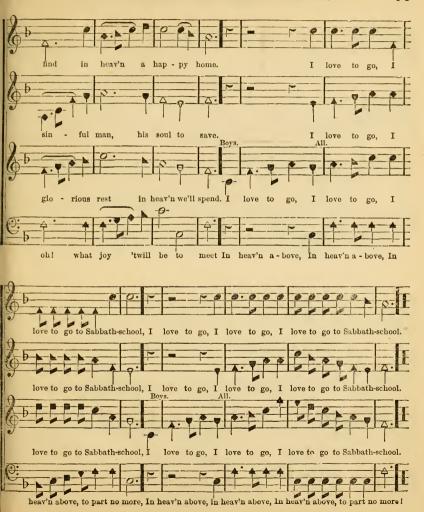


WM. B. BRADRING.

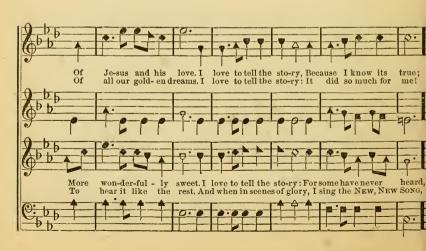


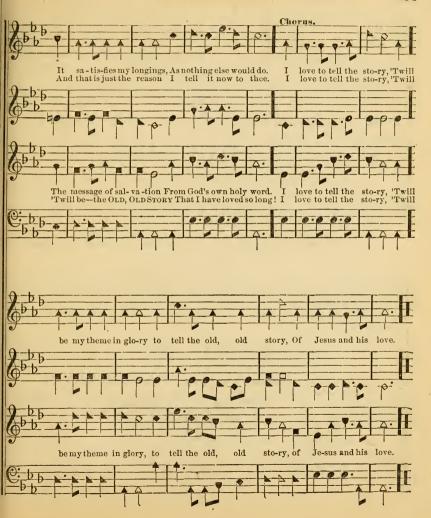
4. And when our days on earth are o'er, We'll meet in heav'n to part no more, We'll meet in heav'n to

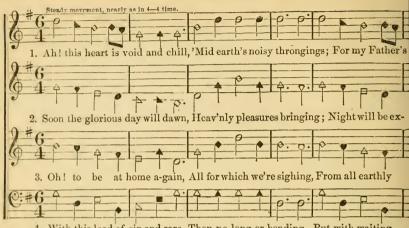






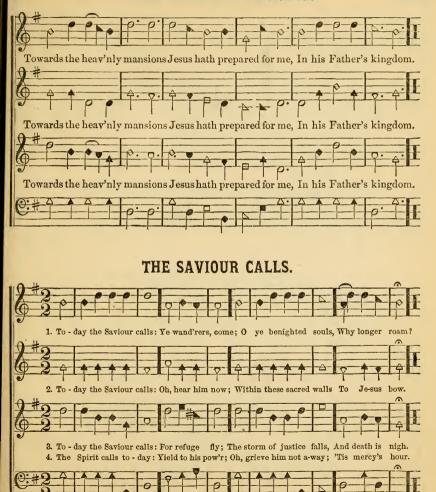


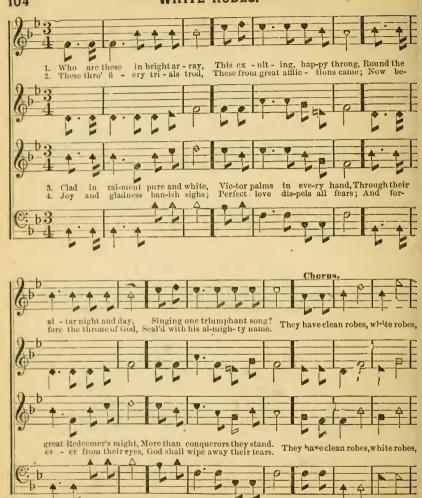


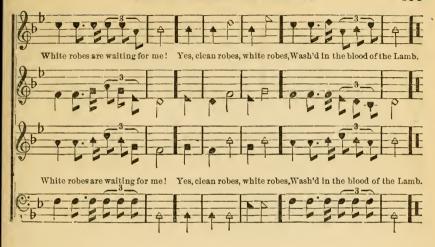


4. With this load of sin and care, Then no long-er bending, But with waiting
5. Blessed home, oh! blessed home, All for which we're sighing; Soon our Lord will



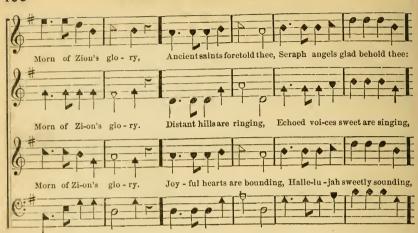


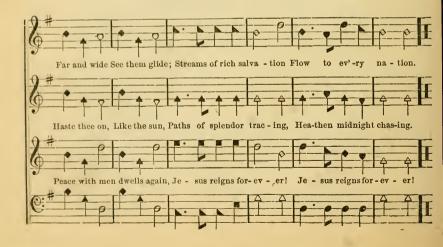


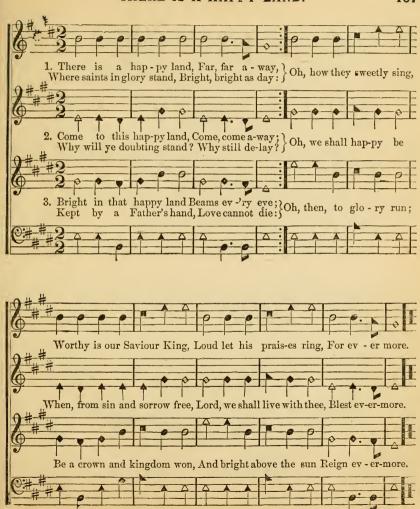


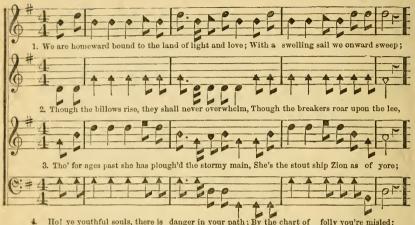
MORN OF ZION'S GLORY.



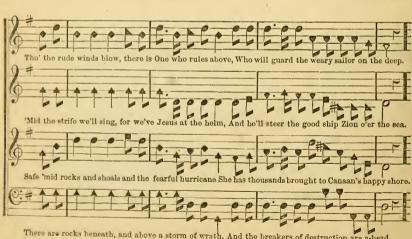




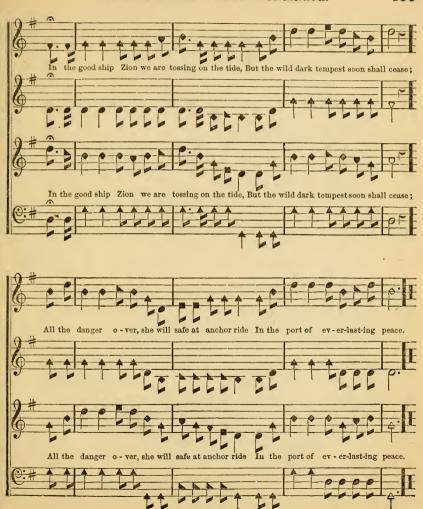




- Ho! ye youthful souls, there is danger in your path; By the chart of folly you're misled:
- 5. We are homeward bound; won't you join our happy crew? Come aboard, poor sinner, while you may:



There are rocks beneath, and above a storm of wrath, And the breakers of destruction are a-head. To the eye of faith there's the better land in view; 'Tis the land that shines with never-ending day.



send

· · · · · nev - er shall

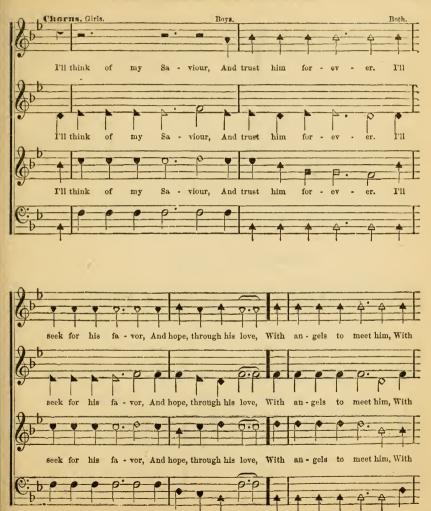
end.

on high his bright an - gels shall

the an - thems that

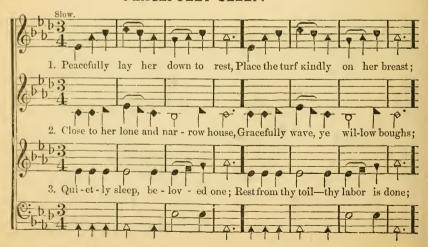
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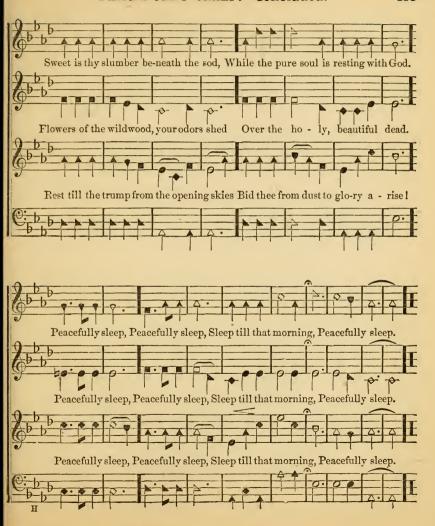
join in

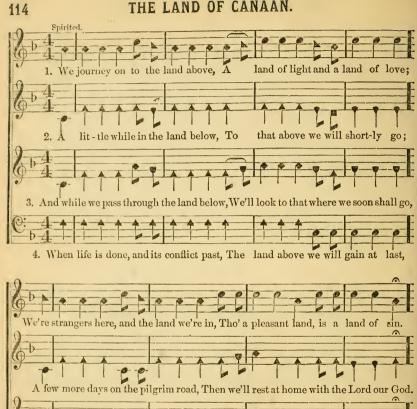




PEACEFULLY SLEEP.

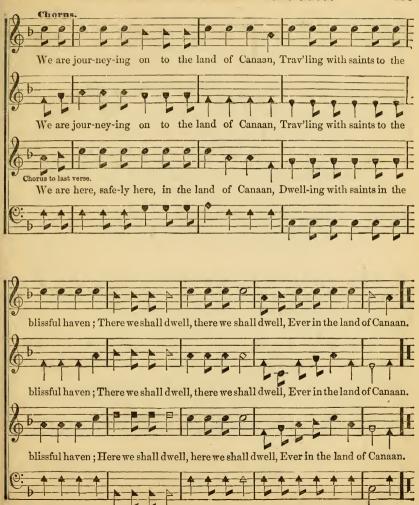


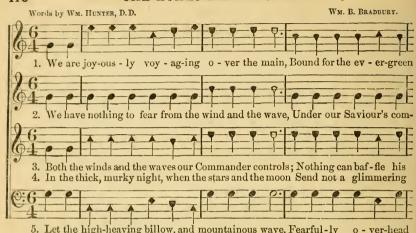




And shout for joy as we en -ter in, Fare - well, farewell to the land of sin!

And fix our eyes on our Saviour's throne: We must seek for strength in his grace alone.





6. Let the vessel be wreck'd on the rock or the shoal. Sink to be

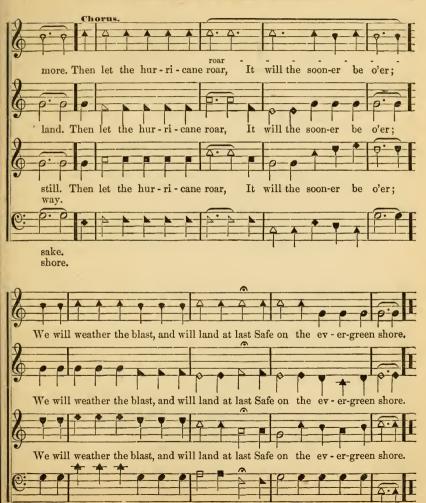
seen nev - er-

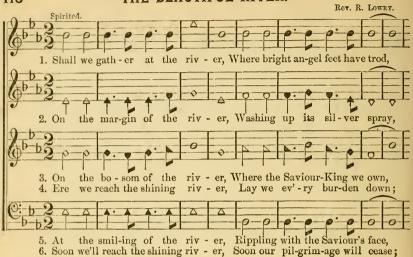
shore, Whose inhab-it - ants never of sickness complain, And never see death any

mand; And our hearts in the midst of the dangers are brave; For Jesus will bring us to

skill; And his voice, when the thundering hurricane rolls, Can make the loud tempest be ray, Then the light of his countenance, brighter than noon, Will drive all our terror a-

break; There is One by our side that can comfort and save; There's One that will never formore; He will bear, none the less, ev'ry passenger soul, Safe, safe to the ev-ergreen





With its crys - tal tide for - ev - er Flowing by the throne of God?

We will walk and worship ev - er All the hap - py, gold - en day.

We shall meet, and sor-row nev - er, 'Neath the glo - ry of the throne. Grace our spi-rits will de - liv - er And pro - vide a robe and crown.

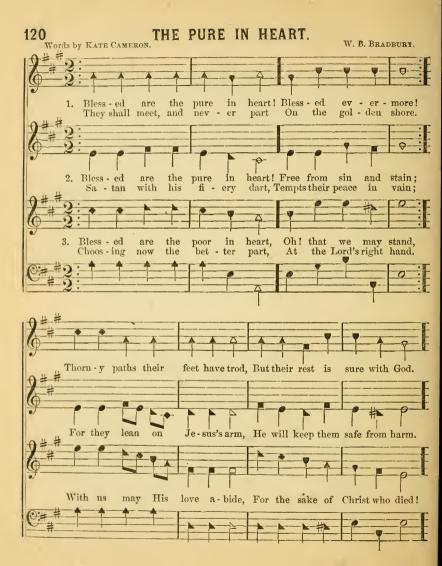
grace.

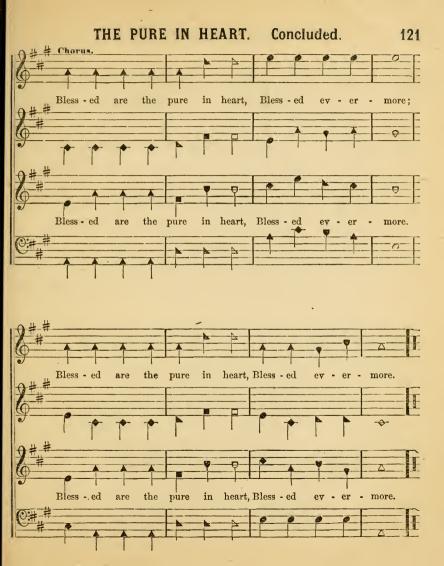
peace.

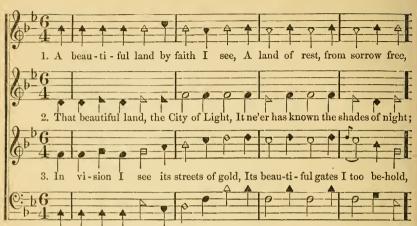
Saints, whom death will never sev - er, Lift their songs of

Soon our hap-py hearts will quiv-er With the mel - o

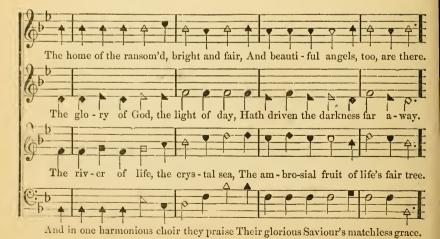


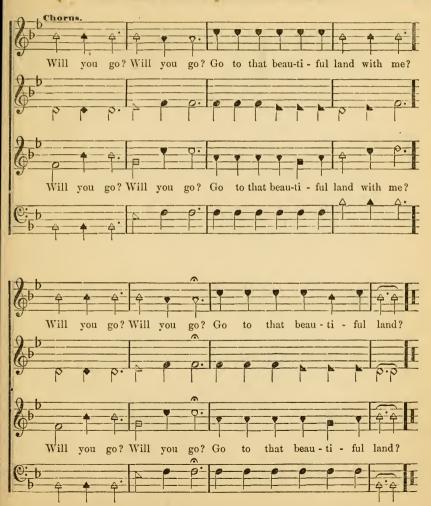






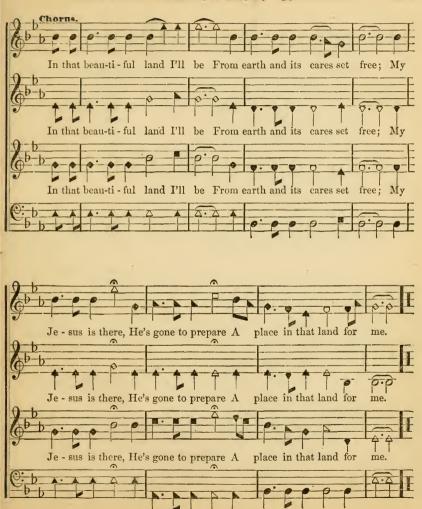
4. The hea-ven-lythrong array'd in white, In rapture range the plains of light;







For my Father hath said no tear shall be shed In that beautiful land on high. Where the righteous will sing, and their chorus will ring In that beautiful land on high.







1. Come to Jesus just now, &c.

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. 11:28.

2. He will save you, just now, &c.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—Acts 16:31.

3. O believe him, just now, &c.

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John 3:16.

4. He is able.

"He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."—Heb. 7: 25.

5. He is willing.

"The Lord is long suffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance."—2 Pet. 3:9.

6. He'll receive you.

"Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out."—John 6:37.

7. Then flee to Jesus.

"Flee from the wrath to come."-Matt. 3:7.

8. Call unto him.

"Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved."—Acts 2:21.

9. "Mercy on me."

"Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me."— Mark 10:47.

10. He will hear you.

"And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole."—Mark 10:52.

11. He'll forgive you.

"If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins."—1 John 1:9.

12. He will cleanse you.

"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son, cleanseth us from all sin."—1 John 1:7.

13. He'll renew you.

"Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature."—2 Cor. 5:17.

14. He will clothe you.

"He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment."—Rev. 3:5.

15. Jesus loves vou.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man should lay down his life for his friends."—John 15:13.

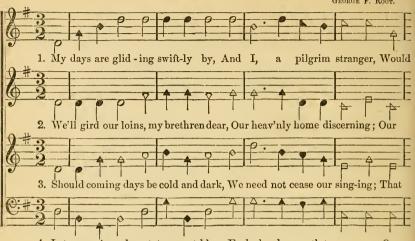
16. Don't reject him.

"He is despised and rejected of men."-Isa. 53:3.

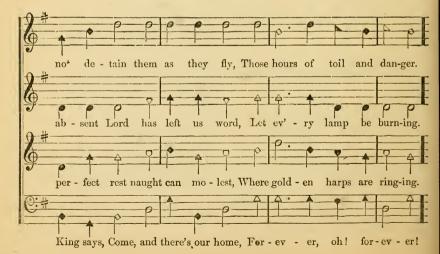
17. Only trust him.

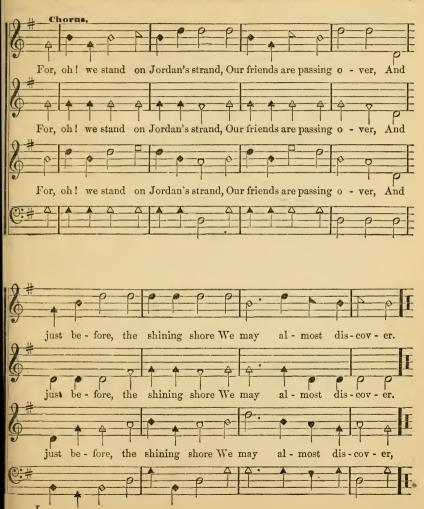
"He that hath the Son hath life."-John 5:12.

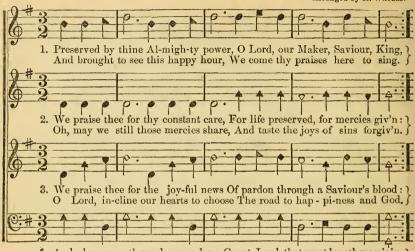
This little Chorus has been the means of helping many an inquiring sinner to embrace the Saviour, believe and trust him. "It was," says Rev. Mr. Hammond, "first sung in Scotland, when hundreds were asking, 'What shall we do to be saved?"



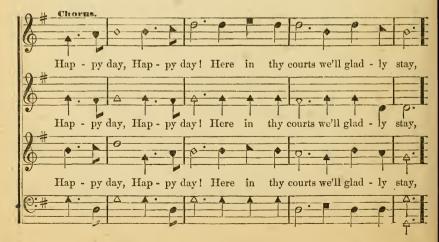
4. Let sorrow's rud - est tem-pest blow, Each chord on earth to sev - er; Our

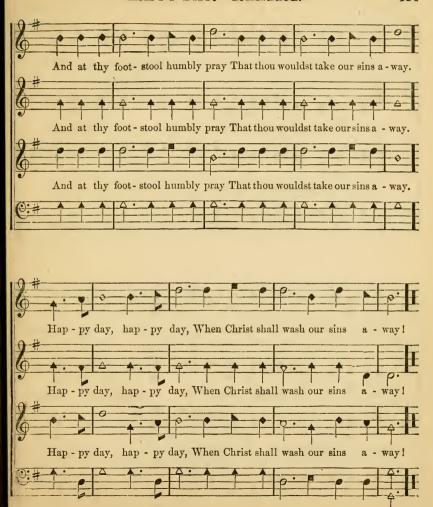


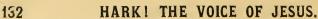


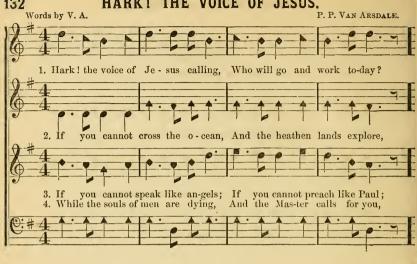


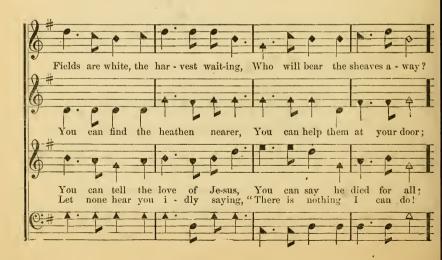
4. And when on earth our days are done, Grant, Lord, that we at length may join, Teachers and scholars, round thy throne, The song of Moses and the Lamb.







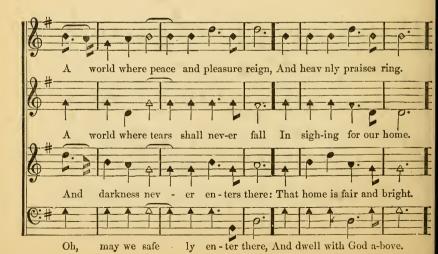


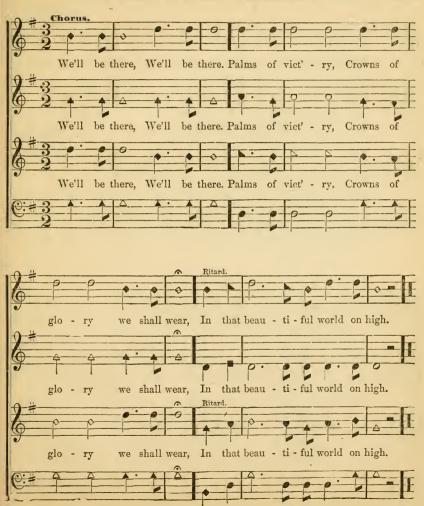




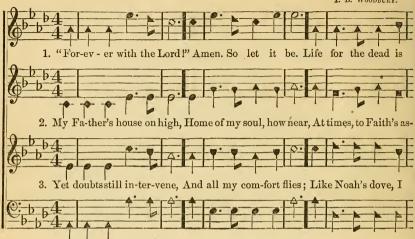


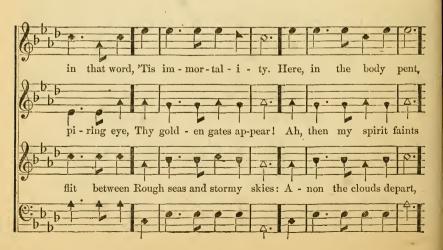














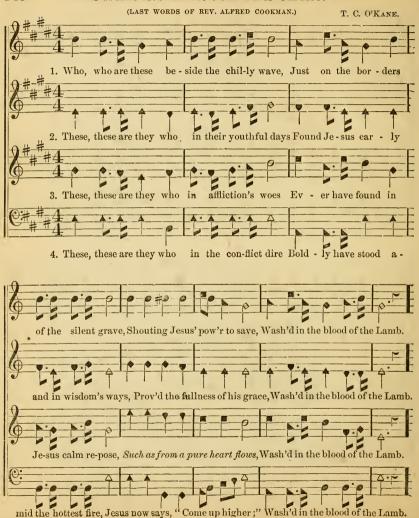




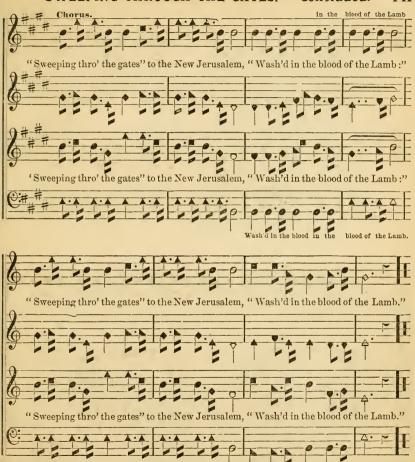
4, Gaze not simply on this ocean,
Walk not only on the shore,
Launch ye boldly on its bosom,
Trust your Pilot evermore.—Chorus.

 Yes, launch out, ye friends of Jesus, Spread your sails for that blest shore; Praise the Lord, the Pilot's with us, We are safe for evermore. — Chorus.

"SWEEPING THROUGH THE GATES."



"SWEEPING THROUGH THE GATES," Concluded.

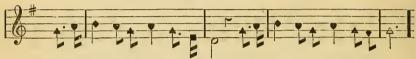


- 5. Safe, safe upon the ever-shining shore, Sin, pain, and death, and sorrow all are o'er; Happy now and evermore, "Wash'd, &c. Sweeping through the streets of the New Jerusalem, "Wash'd In the blood of the Laub."
- 6. May we, O Lord, be now entirely thine, Daily, from sin, be kept by power divine, Then in heav'n the saints we'll join, "Wash'd, &c., Sweeping through the streets of the New Jerusalem, "Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb"

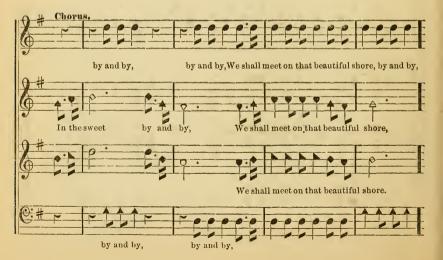
SWEET BY AND BY.

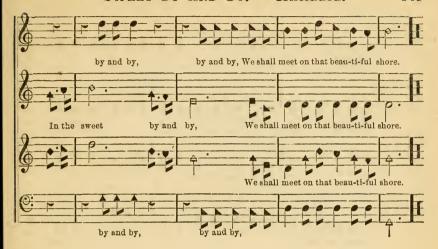


There's a land that is fair - er than'day, And by faith we may see it a - far,
 We shall sing on'that beau-ti-ful shore, The me-lo-di-ous songs of the blest,
 To our boun - ti-ful Fath-er a - bove We will of - fer the trib-ute of praise,



For the Fa-ther waits ov - er the way,
And our spir-its shall sor-row no more—
For the glo - ri-ous gift of his love,
And the blessings that hallow our days! To pre-pare us a dwelling place there.







- 1. The Lord is my shepherd; I|shall not|want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me be-side the|still...|waters.
- 2. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me In the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,

I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.

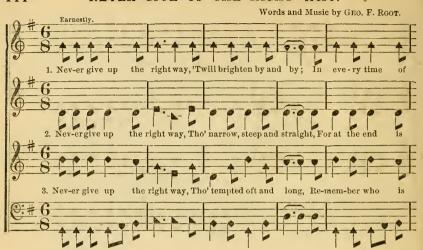
3. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies:

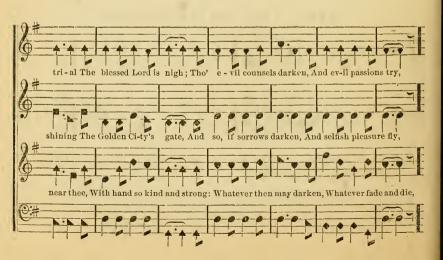
ence of mine enemies:
Thou anointest my head with oil; my|cup...
runeth|over.

runeth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;

And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord, for-|ever, | A-|men.

NEVER GIVE UP THE RIGHT WAY.



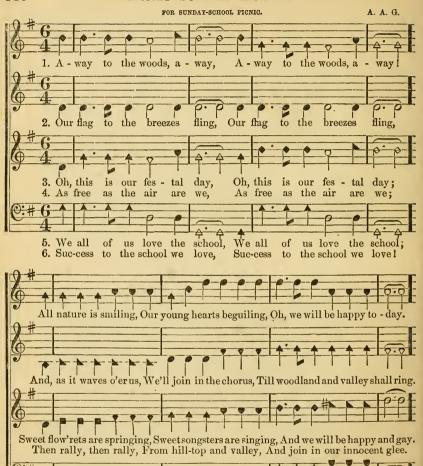


NEVER GIVE UP THE RIGHT WAY. Concluded. 145

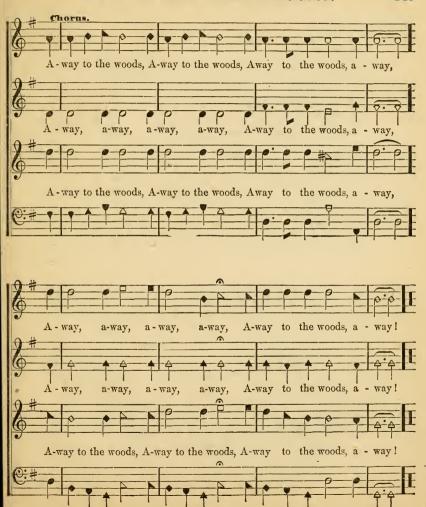




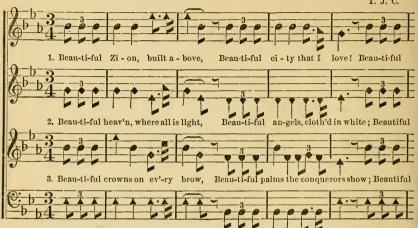
AWAY TO THE WOODS.



And 'tis in well-doing We're pleasure pursuing, For truth is our guide and our rule. It sweetens employment With harmless enjoyment, And trains for the kingdom above.

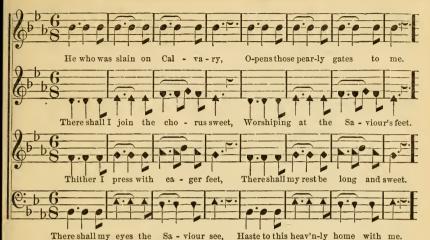


Beau-ti-ful songs the angels sing; Beau-ti-ful

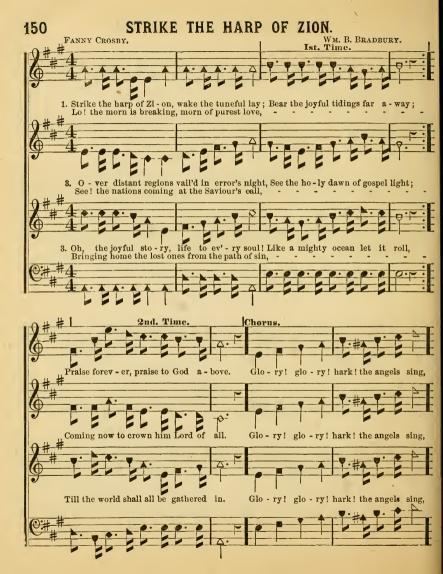


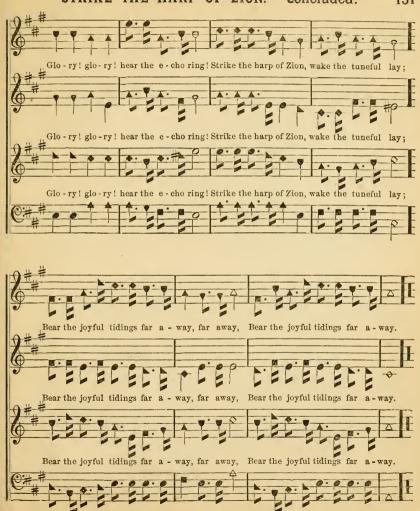
4. Beau-ti-ful throne for Christ our King,





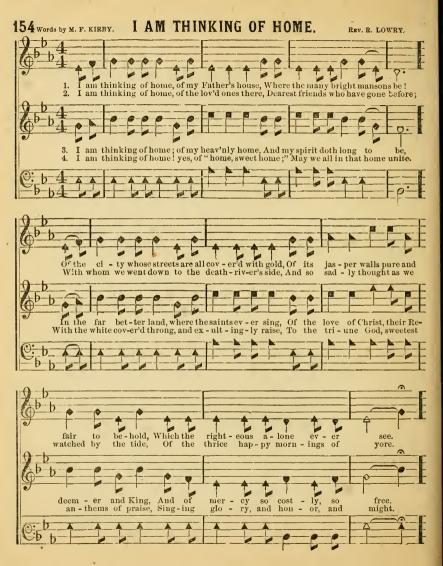


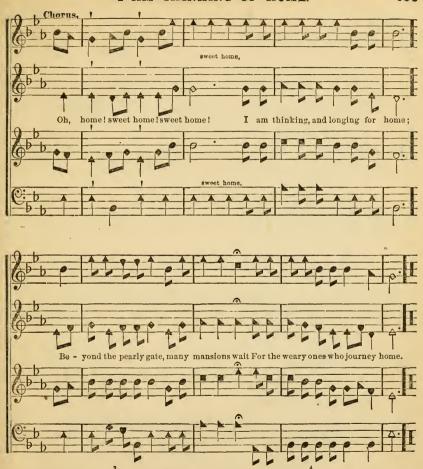








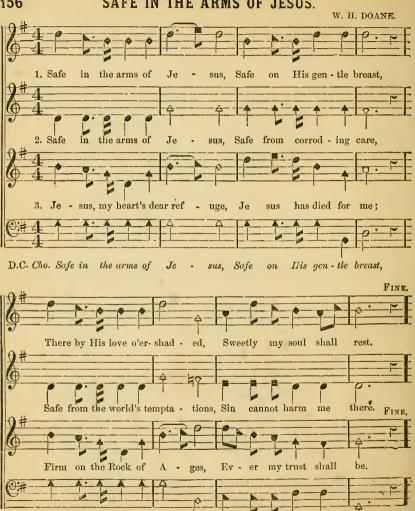




I am thinking of home; of my heavenly home,
And my spirit doth long to be,
In that far better land, where the saints ever sing

In that far better land, where the saints ever sing Of the love of Christ, their Redeemer and King, And of mercy, so costly, so free. I am thinking of home! yes, of "home, sweet home;"
May we all in that home unite

With the white-covered throng, and exultingly raise To the triune God, sweetest anthems of praise, Singing glory, and honor, and might.

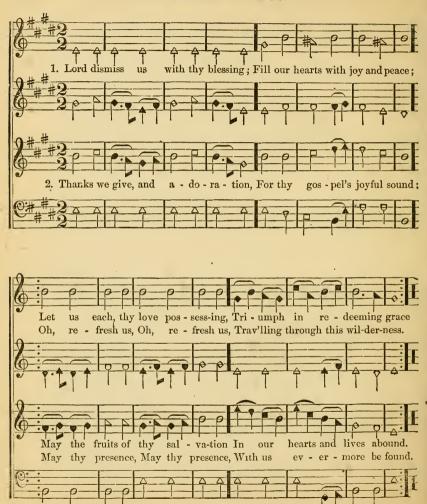


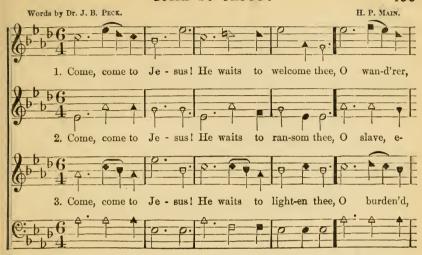
There by His love o'er shad - ed, Sweetly my soul

shall

rest.





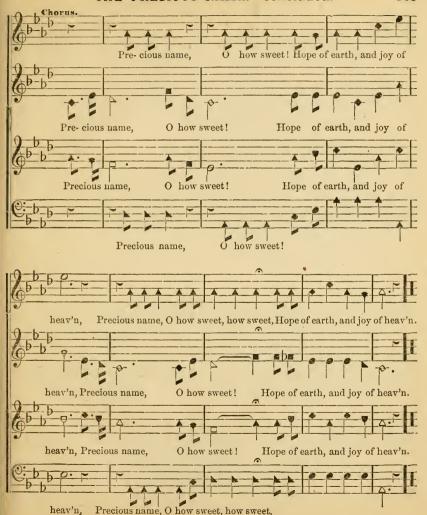




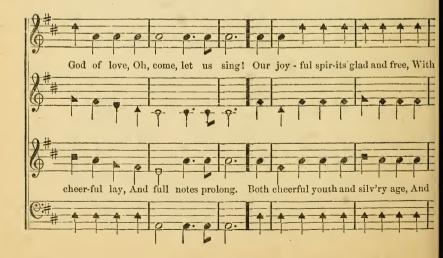
- 4. Come, come to Jesus!
 He waits to give to thee,
 O blind, a vision free;
 Come, come to Jesus!
- Come, come to Jesus!
 He waits to shelter thee,
 O weary, blessedly;
 Come, come to Jesus!
- 6. Come, come to Jesus! He waits to carry thee, O lamb, so lovingly; Come, come to Jesus!

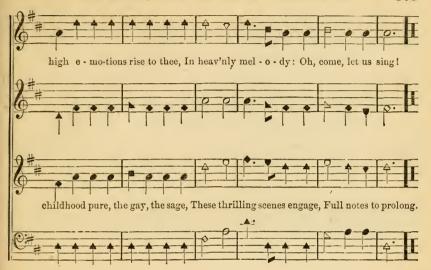


THE PRECIOUS NAME. Concluded.



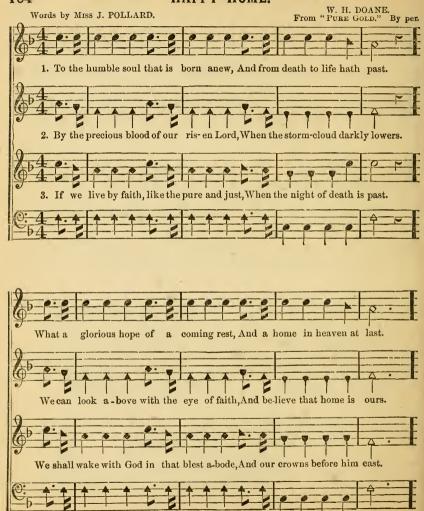




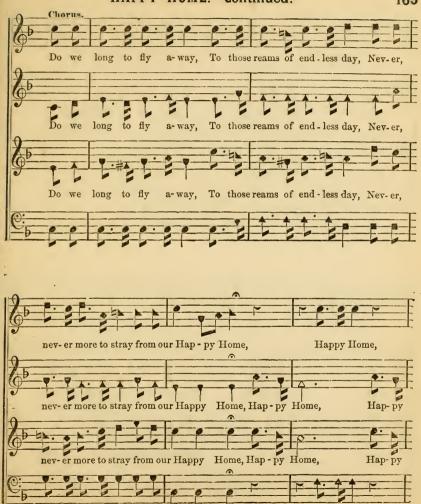


- Oh, swell, swell the song,
 His praises oft repeating:
 His Son he gave our souls to save:
 Oh, swell, swell the song.
 The humble heart's devotion bring,
 Whence gushing streams of love do spring,
 And make the welkin ring
 With sweet-swelling song.
- 4. We'll chant, chant his praise, Our lofty strains now blending,— A tribute bring to Christ our King, And chant, chant his praise! Our Saviour-Prince was crucified, "'Tis finish'd," then he meekly cried, And bow'd his head and died: Then chant, chant his praise!
- 5. All full chorus join!
 To Jesus condescending
 To bless our race with heav'nly grace,
 A full chorus join!
 To God, whose mercy on us smiled,
 And Holy Spirit, reconciled
 By Christ, the meek and mild,
 All full chorus join!

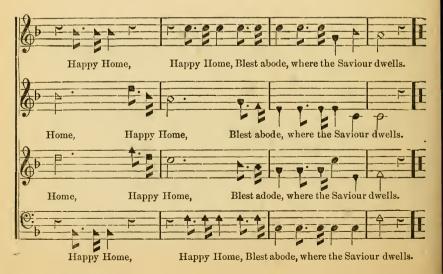
HAPPY HOME.



Happy Home,

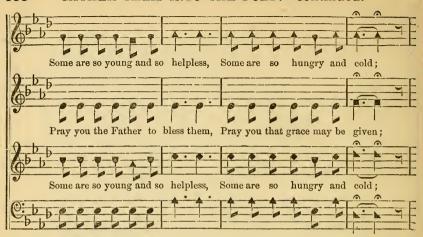








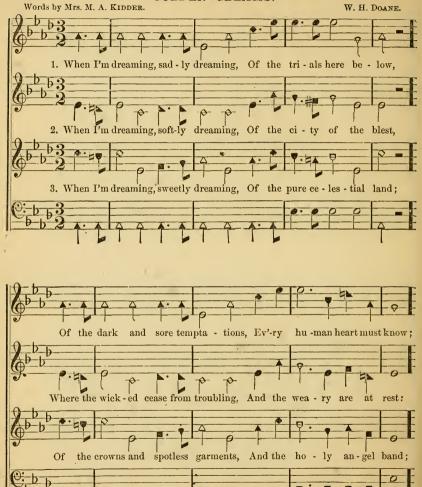
168 GATHER THEM INTO THE FOLD. Continued.



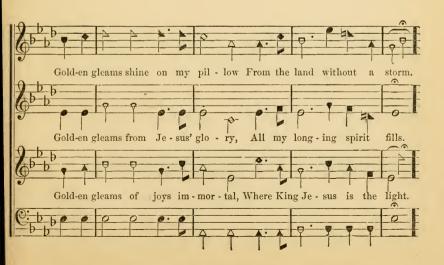




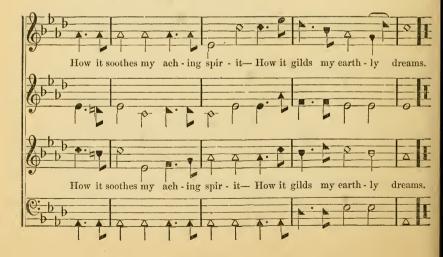


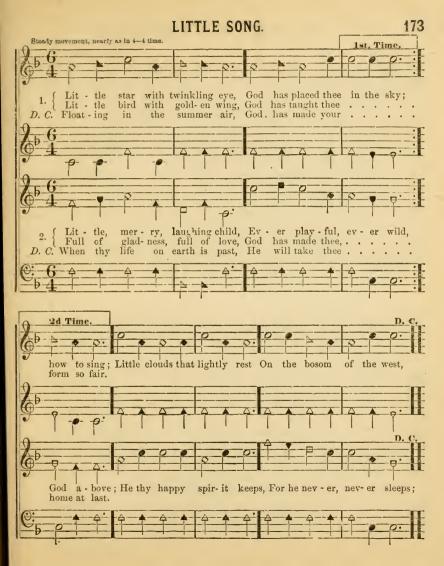


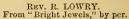




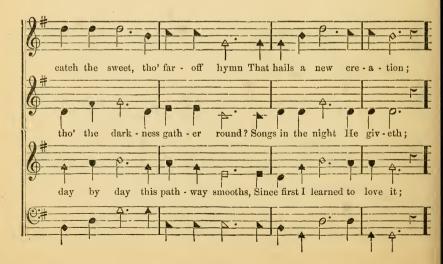




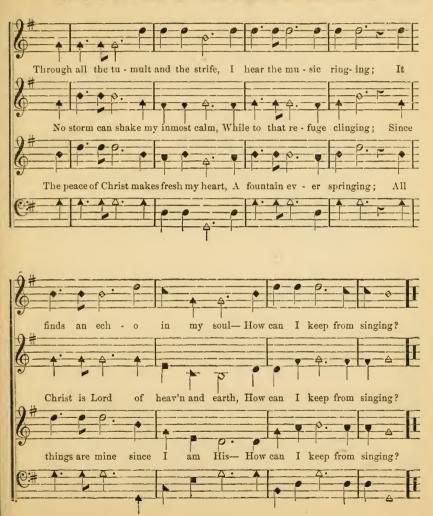








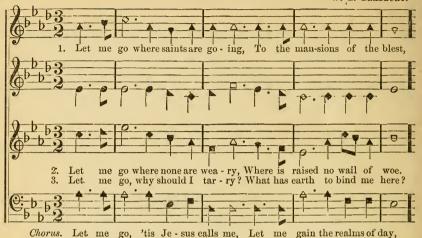
HOW CAN I KEEP FROM SINGING. Concluded. 175



be

a - way.

Longs my soul



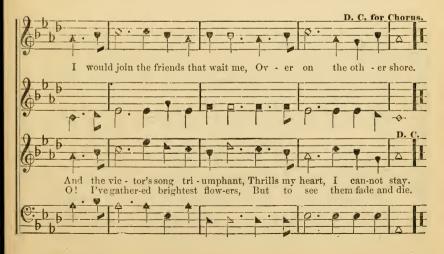
Let me go where my Re-deem - er Has prepared his peo - ple's rest.

Fine.

Let me go and bathe my spir - it, In the rap - tures an - gels know. What but cares and toils and sor-rows? What but death and pain and fear?

o - ver, an - gel pin-ions,







What still, small ac - cents greet mine car? 'Tis I! be a - fraid! not That storm has all been spent on me'; 'Tis I! be not a - round thee shed; 'Tis My bless - ing is I! be not

I!

not

a - fraid!

thy feet

Shall rest where welcome thou sands meet;

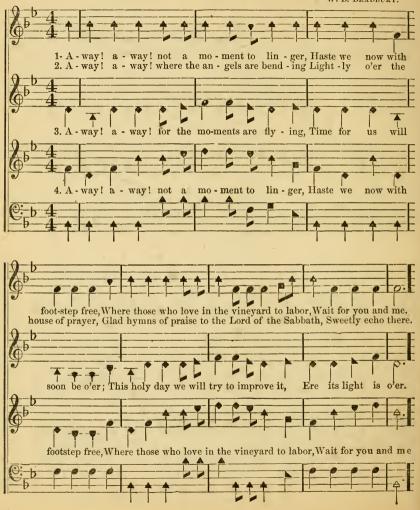
4. When on

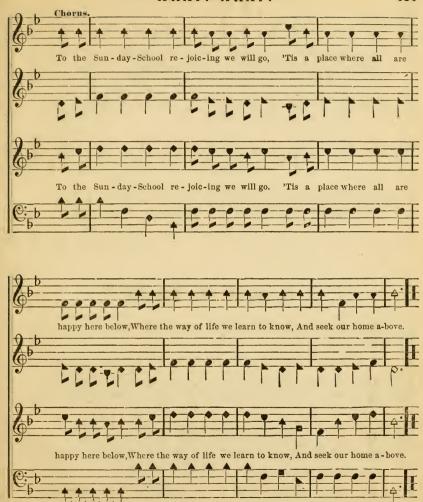
the oth - er side.

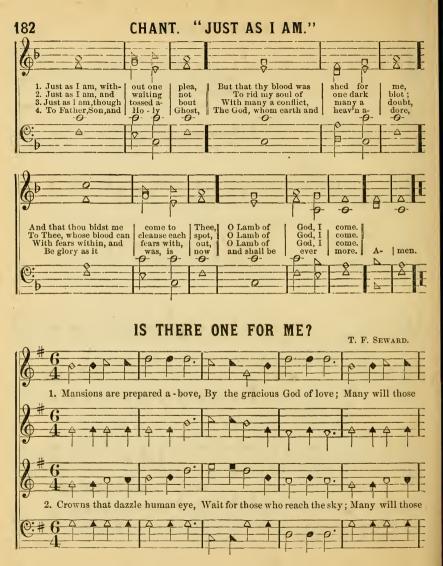
One well-known voice thy heart shall greet: 'Tis

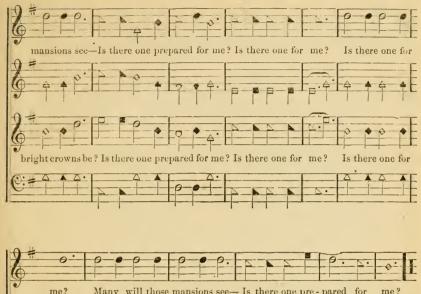


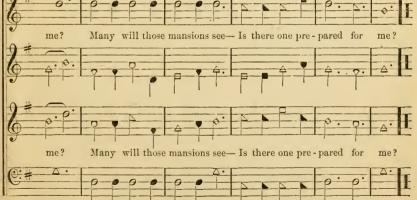












3. Robes of spotless white are given, By the glorious King of Heaven; All can have them, they are free,— Is there one prepared for me?—Chorus.

4. Harps of solemp sound above, Swell loud praises to His love; Oh! how sweet their sounds will be,— Is there one prepared for me?—Chorus.





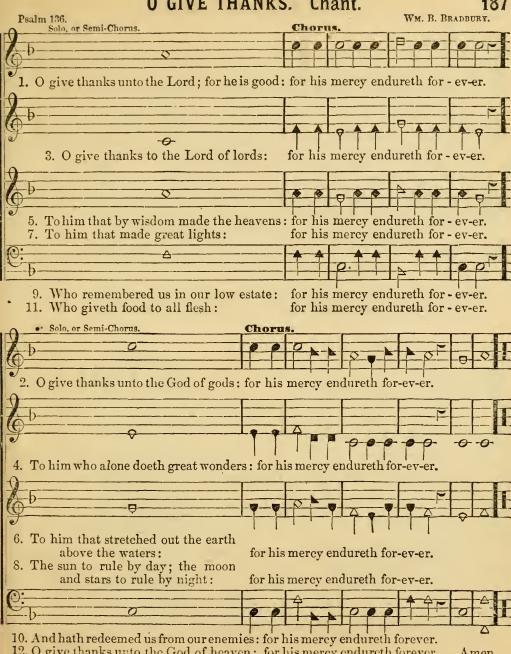
- 1 O turn ye, O turn ye, for why will you die,
 When God in great mercy is | coming..so | nigh?
 Now Jesus invites you, the Spirit says, come,
 And angels are waiting to | welcome..you | home.
- 2 How vain the delusion, that while you delay, Your hearts may grow better by | staying..a- | way; Come wretched, come starving, come just as you be, While streams of salvation are | flowing..so | free.
- 3 And now Christ is ready your souls to receive;
 O how can you question, if | you will..be- | lieve?
 If sin is your burden, why will you not come?
 'Tis you he bids welcome; he | bids you..come | home.
- 4 In riches, in pleasure, what can you obtain,
 To soothe your affliction, or | banish..your | pain?
 To bear up your spirit when summon'd to die,
 Or wast you to mansions of | glory..on | high? A-men.



- 1 Sinners, will you scorn the message,
 Sent in mercy | from..a- | bove?
 Every sentence—O, how tender!
 Every line is | full..of | love;
 Listen to it—
 Every line is | full..of | love.
- 2 Hear the heralds of the Gospel,

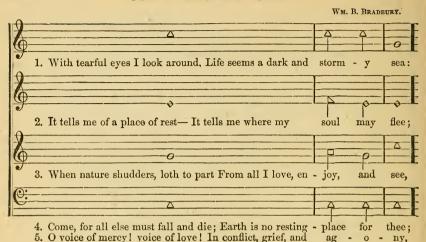
 News from Zion's | king..pro- | claim,
 To each rebel sinner—' Pardon,
 Free forgiveness | in..his | name!'

 How important!
 Free forgiveness | in..his | name!
- 3 O, ye angels, hovering round us,
 Waiting spirits, | speed..your | way,
 Hasten to the court of heaven,
 Tidings bear with- | out..de- | lay;
 Rebel sinners
 Glad the message | will..o- | bey.
 - 1 Descend, celestial Dove,
 And make thy | pres..ence | known;
 Reveal our Saviour's love,
 And seal us | for..thine | own!
 Unblest by thee, our works are vain;
 Nor can we e'er ac- | cep..tance | gain.
 - 2 When our incarnate God,
 The sovereign | Prince..of | light,
 In Jordan's swelling flood
 Received the | ho..ly | rite,
 In open view thy form come down,
 And, dove-like, flew the | King..to | crown.



12. O give thanks unto the God of heaven: for his mercy endureth forever.

 Λ men.

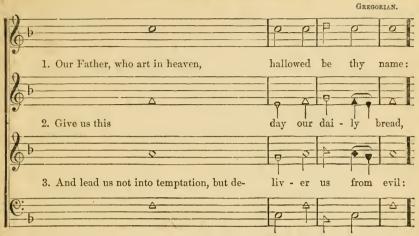


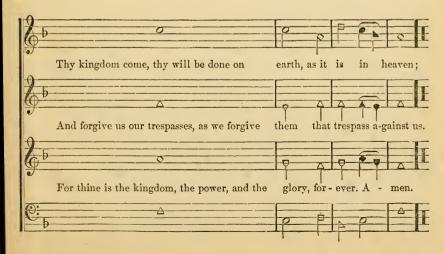


Heavenward direct thy weeping eye: I am thy Support me, cheer me from above, And gently

por - tion, Come to me. whis - per, Come to me.











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